THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 27. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

John McIndoe was in Wausau last week.

Barnum's circus comes next Wednesday.

George Clayton came up from Wausau Monday.

Mart Smith, of Wausau, was in the city Tuesday.

T. B. Walsh is down from Eagle River this week.

Oscar Jeane was in the city Tuesday on business.

Geo. L. Olson was at Merrill yesterday on business.

Insurance companies lost $750,000 by the Phillips fire.

"Reddy" Donahue came up from Wausau yesterday.

Arthur Rogers put in a day at Woodboro this week.

Langdon sells Q. P. Soap, the best family soap in the land. *

Paul Browne made a business trip to Racine, Wis., this week.

Ben Sweet and his son Frank came up from Milwaukee this week.

Barnum & Bailey's advertising car No. 4 was in the city this week.

John Godkin, of Bay City, Mich., is in the city this week on business.

J. E. Shirk, Editor of the Tomahawk, is in the city for a brief stay.

T. H. Robbins, of Antigo, transacted business in our city yesterday.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite City hotel. J Hf

The Republican caucuses will be held this evening in the various wards of the city.

Conro & Son's mill has completed its cut for the season, and closed down last week.

Division Superintendent Hartley, of the North-Western Line, was in the city Tuesday.

Patrick Lally has gone to Custer, Portage county, for a few weeks visit with relatives.

Ed. Brazell was at Oshkosh Monday after a man wanted for embezzlement. He got him.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Parker intend spending the winter in Texas, on account of Mrs. Parker's health.

Frank Hetherington has moved his family to Tomahawk Lake, where he has been at work for some time.

M. Patterson has purchased Ed. Lakin's home near the Screen Door Factory, and will occupy it shortly.

The interest shown for a place on the Republican county ticket bodes no good for the Democrats this fall.

The long postponed and much needed rain came Sunday morning. It was the first this section has had 'n some time.

What has become of the Rose Zoldoski sensation. It's time something new came up in the case or it is liable to be forgotten.

Harry Ashton will move the Western Union Telegraph office into the store next to the First National Bank next week.

A supplement containing some interesting reading with regard to Wisconsin's next Governor is furnished with this issue.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Rhinelander will have a great crowd on the 22, for Barnum's circus. Tomahawk will run an excursion train bringing over a hundred.

No griping, no nausea, no pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Mrs. Elmer Case and children, who have been visiting B. F. Edwards' family for the past month, returned to their home in Chicago Tuesday.

Milwaukee will hold their fair this year Sept. 17 to 22. The association have made arrangements with all railroads in the state to carry people who wish to attend at half rates.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises skin affections and piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Keep cool, boys. Don't get excited over this campaign for sheriff. Any one of you would fill the bill all right and whichever one of you gets it will have the support of all the others.

Chris Eby was up in the northern part of the county Monday.

Ed. Berry was at Antigo and Wausau on business last week.

Mrs. Irvin Gray is entertaining her sister, Miss Dean, of New London.

Mrs. Dr. Daniels is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Sterling, of New London.

Mrs. J. B. Schell returned this week from her visit to friends in Michigan.

WANTED—To rent. Horse and light wagon by the week. Enquire at Model Steam Laundry *

E. R. Lakin will move his family to Plainfield, Wis., this week, where he intends residing in future. He has accepted a good business opening there.

A. W. Brown, J. W. McCormick and G. H. Clark, Oneida county's delegates to the Congressional convention, left for Merrill Tuesday evening.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as any thing else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The Georgia Minstrels drew a big house at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening. The performance was satisfactory in a musical way, some of the vocalisms being excellent. There is hardly variety enough to the entertainment, however, to hold an audience closely interested.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for piles. *

Presiding Elder McChesney, of this M. E. circuit, was in the city over Sunday. The approaching Conference will with its other work, rearrange the pastors of the circuit. We, in common with all people of Rhinelander generally, sincerely hope that Mr. Savage will be returned to Rhinelander.

Last Friday afternoon Mrs. D. J. Cole entertained nearly two hundred ladies at a reception at her pleasant home on Oneida avenue. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hugh McIndoe, of Chicago, who also favored the company with several choice vocal selections during the afternoon. Fine refreshments were served and a very pleasant time is reported by those in attendance.

A number of young men went up to Eagle River Sunday and played a ball team there. The boys feel very well over the result, although they were defeated by a score of 9 to 6. They had not played together before and lacked some of their best men. The score was nothing to be ashamed of and the boys expect to acquit themselves better in the next contest. There is talk of a return game being played here.

Mrs. W. E. Brown entertained the ladies of the Congregational church and society at an informal reception, last Saturday afternoon. It was given in honor of Mrs. J. R. Snyder, who has been an active member of the society, and a prominent social factor in Rhinelander for the past five years, and who is now leaving to make her home in Milwaukee. About eighty ladies were present, light refreshments were served, and a pleasant two hours were spent.

Charlie Johnson, of Minneapolis, was in the city last Thursday. He has taken the job of building ten miles of the extension to the St. Paul road, in Vilas county, and will soon have a force of 400 men at work. Charlie helped build the Soo Line and Lake Shore. Since leaving Rhinelander he has made a good many thousand dollars in railroad construction, and he has a good contract for this year. He will be in the city here considerably during the season.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. WM. ROACH, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale at the Palace Drug Store. *

Ten room house to rent. Inquire of E. G. Squier. Aug. 16-tf.

Dan McDonald, of Wausau, is in the city this week.

Frank Bryant, of McNaughton, was in town Monday.

A. M. Millard, of Antigo, was in our city Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles Coon are visiting relatives in Waushara county.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan, of Lac du Flambeau, is in our city this week visiting friends.

Ted Yapp came down from Choate and spent Sunday with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Wm. Neff and children, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. J. H. Schroeder.

Bert. Jenkinson started Tuesday for a visit to relatives and friends at Brandon.

Mrs. E. C. Vessey and children returned Tuesday from their visit at Clintonville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, of Oshkosh, are visiting their brother, Richard Reed.

The two year old son of John Grimlin died of cholera infantum last Thursday.

Misses Lulu and May Stevens and Edith Kelly are visiting friends at Tomahawk Lake this week.

Chas. Woodard and son Harley started yesterday for points in Michigan. They will be gone two weeks.

Archie Sievwright's new home is nearly completed. It is a fine house and quite an addition to that part of the city.

Frank Strope returned yesterday from Marion, Waupaca county, where he has been visiting relatives for a few days.

Mrs. Chas. Johnson and daughter, of Scandinavia, Waupaca county, are visiting the family of H. C. Johnson in this city.

Misses Julia and Pearl Curran returned home Saturday after their month's visit with relatives and friends at Wausau.

W. W. Crane, of Weyauwega, who is a member of the firm of Crane, Fenelon & Co., was in our city yesterday on business.

FOR RENT.—Second floor office rooms and living rooms for families on Brown street. Inquire of Brown Bros. Lumber Co. or at Merchants State Bank. tf.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using De Witt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite little pill everywhere. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Axel. Lindegren, of this city, and Miss Mathilda Elenora Stolpe, of Minneapolis, were married to-day at the Swedish Lutheran church by Rev. Loftus, of Tomahawk. The couple will make Rhinelander their permanent home. They have the well wishes of their many friends here.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The Old Folks Concert given by the Priscillas and John Aldens, at the Grand Opera House Monday evening, was well attended, a good crowd gathering to hear and see. The musical numbers of the program were well rendered, and well received by the audience. The costumes were unique and many of them received favorable comment. Everything passed off smoothly. We understand that the receipts were up to expectations, and that the Aldens and Priscillas profited by the entertainment.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at the Palace Drug Store. *

A Lecture Soon.

Archie Ball, of Neenah, will deliver a lecture at the M. E. church on the evening of August 21st, his subject being "The Age and the Christ." The Antigo Republican has this to say of the gentleman:

"The lecture given by Mr. Archie D. Ball at M. E. church last Friday evening was enjoyed by all who heard it. His lecture on "The Age and the Christ" shows wide research in the field of social science. As a speaker Mr. Ball possesses the elements of true oratory and certainly has a promising future."

Assembly District Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican Convention for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for member of Assembly, to represent the district comprising the counties of Price, Taylor, Oneida and Vilas, will be held in the village of Prentice, Wis., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. Each county will be entitled to one delegate for every 100 republican votes cast in 1892, as follows: Price, 11; Taylor, 7, Oneida, 8, Vilas, 4.

By Order of Com.

C. M. BURKEE, Chairman.

Death of Dan Coyle.

A sad death was that of D. J. Coyle Friday evening. Two months ago there was not a more robust or healthy man. He was taken with rheumatism, and accompanied by fever. Some three weeks ago he had recovered sufficiently to be out, but he overdid and the relapse which came upon him proved fatal. He sank rapidly and suffered intensely. Dan Coyle was a good man and it is hard to that he should be taken away. His faithful wife is left with seven young children, and her comfort in the sad bereavement is that she does not mourn alone. All the friends and acquaintances were shocked at the news of his death, although it was not unexpected. Mr. Coyle had been in the employ of the wholesale meat firm, Hammond & Standish, Detroit, for the past seven years. He was a trusted and capable salesman well liked by his customers and employer. The remains were taken to the old home, Flint, Mich., on Sunday evening, where the funeral services were held Tuesday. Mr. Coyle was a member of the Knights of Maccabees and also of the Catholic Knights. In each of these orders he held an insurance policy of $2000.

An Unidentified Suicide.

A plain slab in the potter's field marks the last resting place of some poor unfortunate who died by his own hand, died among strangers, and left nothing by which his identity could be known. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar. On Saturday evening a man came here on the east-bound Soo train and went to the Soo house. He gave no name and said he wanted a room. In conversation he told some of the men in the bar room that he came from Merrill that day. About nine o'clock he went to his room and was not seen afterwards, although he was heard to leave his room a couple of times before midnight. Along towards noon the clerk went to his room, and failing to receive a reply to raps on the door, opened it and found the inmate in a half sitting position, near the washstand, stone dead. The coroner was notified and the remains taken to Verran's undertaking establishment. An autopsy taken by Doctor Daniels and Packard revealed the presence of strychnine and other drugs in the stomach, and the coroners jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by taking Rough on Rats. A piece of brown paper on which was written a message saying that it would be useless to hunt for his identity was found in a pocket of his coat. In his valise was a piece of tissue paper and inside that a double envelope, the smaller one of which contained the address "Miss Emma Behn, 216 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee." The address is being investigated. He was a man apparently 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height. He had prominent features, dark hair and a smoothly shaven face. He was well dressed, and apparently educated. His linen was marked "H. R." The interment was by the authorities Monday.

Pure Spring Water.

I have arrangements completed for delivering water from the Oneida Spring, to any part of the city, free every morning. The cost is only nominal and the water absolutely pure. Those desiring service should apply at once.

tf ARTHUR TAYLOR.

Political Pick-ups.

Hurrah for the sugar trust!

Major Upham and the Governorship are just eleven weeks and five days apart.

August 29th the full republican ticket will be in the field. On that day the assembly convention meets at Prentice.

The democrat who comes on the tariff imbroglio with any semblance of consistency clinging to his name is David B. Hill.

W. W. O'Keefe, of Ashland, is out for the democratic congressional nomination. Oneida county seems to be for him, judging by the talk of local democrats.

The nomination of C. C. Yawkey for Assemblyman by the Republicans of this district seems to be a settled fact. His election is a good deal more than probable. He is the man for the place and will be supported by his party everywhere.

The Milwaukee Journal will learn when it is too late—that it doesn't pay in politics no more than elsewhere, to wrongfully assail a man simply because he isn't on the ticket of their choice. Maj. Upham's friends and all friends of fair play in the state will vigorously resent such attacks as the Journal is making on him.

Up to the time of going to press we have heard no reports from Antigo that a public reception was to be tendered the very Hon. Thos. Lynch on his return from Washington. Why is this? The campaign reception is being used in desperate cases everywhere. Some Madison democrats are going to try it when Senator Vilas gets home.

Let's see, was it President Cleveland who said that the Senate Tariff Bill was a violation of the pledges and a surrender of the principles of the Democratic party? Yes he was the one who said it but that wont make any difference now. That tariff bill will be "a great victory for the masses, a breaking of the chains that have made slaves of our plainer people," etc. But all the same Cleveland's letter denouncing the bill will be a good electioneering document—for the Republicans.

Mr. C. C. Yawkey, of Hazelhurst, Oneida county, was in the city yesterday. The gentleman is a republican of the right stamp, and he represent the progressive, energetic element of that wide-awake county, Oneida. Mr. Yawkey is backed by his county for the republican nomination for the assembly this year, and it is pretty generally conceded that Oneida is entitled to the nomination. He is a young man of brains, push and ability, intelligent republicanism and has always been successful in everything he has undertaken. If nominated he will be elected, and it looks now as if he had the nomination within his grasp.—Medford Star and News.

Mr. C. C. Yawkey, of Hazelhurst, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Yawkey is a candidate for member of assembly from this district on the republican ticket. He is a member of one of the large lumber concerns of this section of the state and is a clean and honorable business man. It seems to be generally conceded that Oneida county is to be allowed the member this year and no better selection could be made than Mr. Yawkey. His election is certain for he will make a competent and worthy assemblyman. So far we have heard of no opposition to his nomination.—Prentice Calumet

No man on the state ticket is receiving more general or complimentary notices from the press than is W. H. Mylrae, candidate for attorney general. He is in every way deserving of them and we predict that he will lead every candidate on the ticket in the Wisconsin Valley. He is a young man with the ability, character and experience to give the people excellent service in the office for which he has been named. The republican ticket throughout is made up of men calculated to inspire confidence in the voters, and their success seems absolately certain.

After a years painful effort a democratic house and a democratic senate has passed a tariff bill, amended 674 times, which is branded by all members of the party as unsatisfactory and which s branded by the people as the most abject and flagrant surrender to the trusts and monopolies that was ever seen in the hall of congress. It will be a long time before the people again listen to pledges made upon false promises and made only to be broken.

Lay Sermons.

"The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways: and a good man shall be satisfied from himself." Proverbs, 14-14.

Paul said that the Gentiles were "a law unto themselves." Some people, always disposed to take advantage of technicalities, have construed that as a meaning every man his own legislature. It don't require much of a prophet to foretell where that would lead us if we made the application general.

But there is a sense in which every man makes as well as executes his own laws. In the formation of character he is his own legislature, judge, jury and executioner. It is a case of centralization which would drive a State Rights Democrat crazy. But there is no secession from moral government. Radical and conservative must alike accept its "constitution as it is and its union as it was."

Moral character is not only self-constructive, it is self-existent. Like the pearl it grows by the accretions of its environments. Like the bee it lives on the material it collects and stores up. Hence moral character is a paradox. It owes its existence to the passions and idiosyncracies of the man, yet shapes and controls the destiny of its possessor as completley as an arbiter of fate.

But, not to be too metaphysical, the point of the text is the diverse ways in which this moral government acts. The result of being thus self-centered and self-acting is two fold. Moral government becomes automatic, and the man becomes an egotist. That's all right if the man is sound. One may be a good egotist. It depends upon the material of which he is constructed. The man who has no egotism is as worthless as a punched nickel. He don't pass current anywhere, yet has not enough perception to see that somebody has let day-light through him.

In the text the bad and good man are plainly contrasted, yet the antithesis is delicate. Both appear to illustrate the idea of self-existence and self-action; but one acts by involution, the other by evolution. "The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways." His habits of thought and life dominate him. Their effect is to render his moral and mental faculties subjective. This opens the door to evil. He engenders no good, and assimilates only the base. His paths become plainly marked, but he moves in a circle. "His own ways" are so well trodden and so clearly defined that they have become known to all the spirits of evil. Bad passions of every name and grade find ready entrance and become welcome and familiar guests. These constitute his elements of character. The worst effect of all is that, like a man lost in the wilderness and traveling in a circle, he thinks he is going somewhere, while in fact he is only tracking his own footsteps 'round and 'round. He imagines he sees daylight, but it is only an artificial glow within his own narrow circle, while all beyond is impenetrable darkness. The trouble with the bad man is that there is nothing within him to engender good conditions, no moral machinery to manufacture virtuous impulses. Hence there is nothing to give out. He is only receptive, and the internal conditions are such that only evil comes his way. It is literally true, therefore, that "the backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways."

But "a good man shall be satisfied from himself." Not with, but from himself. His moral machinery works for good. His meditations, his aspirations; his unborn thoughts are pure and from such a source can come only such emanations as shall be good and satisfying. His moral character is no less self-existent and self-acting than that of the bad man, but the good man evolves pure thoughts, noble words and heroic deeds, while the bad man involves only the evil which characterizes "his own ways." Whoever wrote that aphorism "Virtue is its own reward" must have had in view the laws of the moral universe. No truth has had more frequent demonstration; and it must be taken as a verity that one of the greatest rewards which the good man receives proceeds from a sublime knowledge of the exalted goodness working within his own consciousness.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.

On the 6th the bill for restricting immigration and for the deportation of anarchists was passed in the senate. A resolution affirming that taxes can only be rightfully imposed to raise revenue for support of the government was offered by Senator Mills.....In the house Mr. Richards (O.) introduced a bill providing that every session of the legislative body of the national congress shall be open to the public.

A SHORT session in the United States senate was held on the 7th, the most important event being the passage of a resolution directing the president to take steps for the release of American citizens confined in the island of Cuba for participation in the recent rebellions.....In the house a report was made from the judiciary committee against the admission of Japanese to citizenship.

IN the senate on the 8th a bill was introduced to "prevent professional lobbying." Bills were passed to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations and to further encourage the holding of a world's exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895.....In the house a bill was introduced to regulate the cutting of timber on public lands. Most of the session was taken up in considering public building bills. A resolution for an investigation of the effects of machinery on labor was adopted.

THE senate on the 9th was in session only a little more than an hour and a half and no business of any importance was transacted.....In the house a favorable report was made on the bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported, and a bill to prevent the free use of timber on public lands was introduced.

ON the 10th a resolution was offered in the senate directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the recent election in Alabama and ascertain if frauds were committed. Senator Hill offered a resolution for information as to the work of the conferrees on the tariff bill, which went over for the day. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Chinese treaty.....In the house the time was occupied in discussing projects for a government exhibit to cost $200,000 at the Atlanta exposition and to give each of the arid land states 1,000,000 acres of arid lands to encourage the reclamation of these deserts.

DOMESTIC.

IN the 2-year-old pace at Buffalo, N. Y., Carbonate forced Directly to pace a mile in 2:12, a new world's record.

A TRACTION engine on which Charles Hudson and Will Dandelien were riding broke through a bridge near Springfield, Ill., and the men were killed.

CAPT. RICHARD D. BLINN, one of the country's most noted race-track builders, died in Chicago.

THE Gossard Investment company at Kansas City, Mo., failed for $200,000.

MICHIGAN'S total tax levy for 1894 is $1,889,135, or $242,078 less than last year's levy.

GOV. CROUNSE, of Nebraska, was petitioned to convene the legislature that measures may be taken to relieve the people in the drought-stricken sections of the state.

A RECEIVER was appointed for the Warren Live Stock company of Cheyenne, Wyo. The liabilities were stated at $200,000.

FIRE destroyed $180,000 worth of property in St. Paul, the Northwestern Fuel company being the heaviest loser.

THE total receipts from internal revenue since June 30, 1894, was stated at the treasury department in Washington to be $30,394,661, against $17,705,558 during the same period last year.

THE wholesale grocery house of McCord, Bragdon & Co., at Pueblo, Col., was burned the loss being $250,000.

GOVERNMENT reports showed that most northwestern states were still suffering from drought. All unharvested crops had been injuriously affected.

FOREST fires were still raging in northern Wisconsin, and great damage was being done to hay and cranberry marshes.

TWENTY business buildings and three residences in the center of Adair, Ia., were burned, causing a loss of $152,000.

HENRY F. JOHNSON, was hanged at Allentown, Pa., for the murder of his daughter, and Harry Manfredt was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of George Ochs.

THE governors of three states took part in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the fort at Defiance, O.

HENRY RUSSELL (colored) nearly decapitated his wife with a razor in Chicago and hurled her body from a window and then cut his own throat.

THE Citizens' savings bank at Portsmouth, O., passed into the hands of a receiver.

THE total of immigration from the port of New York during the month of July was 19,968.

THE business portion of Franklin, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

AN attempt to hold up a Lake Shore express train at Kessler, Ind., was foiled by the engineer, who ran his train through the obstruction at full speed.

THE ninth anniversary of the death of Gen. U. S. Grant was observed at Mount McGregor, N. Y.

WILLIAM BEAM, a farmer near Bowling Green, O., was instantly killed by a bumble bee sting on the temple.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada during July aggregated the enormous sum of $16,207,000. For the five seven months of 1894 the total was $77,920,200.

H. H. WARNER, the patent-medicine man, returned to Rochester, N. Y., from Europe penniless, having lost the remains of his fortune at Monte Carlo.

THE Hawkeye Commission company of Omaha, Neb., failed for $200,000.

EIGHT of the men who resorted to unlawful tactics in the labor troubles at Paterson, N. J., were given sentences ranging from three months to six years.

WISSELCONNE, Wis., a town of 1,000 inhabitants, was practically wiped from the map by a conflagration caused by burning forests.

HARRY A. GARDNER, cashier of an Altoona (Pa.) national bank, disappeared with $20,000 of the institution's funds.

THE Concord and Petrel were ordered to Corea to reenforce the United States fleet.

THE constitutional convention at Albany, N. Y., refused to substitute life imprisonment for capital punishment.

INSANELY jealous, W. R. Jenkins, of Chariton, Ia., killed Julia Murphy, his sweetheart, and her sister Josie, fatally wounded Mrs. Murphy and then took his own life.

AT his home in Hope, Ind., James Hardy (colored) died at the age of 100 years. Hardy was Jefferson Davis' valet during the war. He was married six times and the father of forty-six children.

WILLIAM N. EVANS, of Philadelphia, fatally wounded his wife, killed Louis Hecht, her uncle, with whom she was living, and sent a bullet through his own heart. He was jealous.

AT Scranton, Pa., a deserted mine caved in for a distance of three blocks, wrecking twenty-three houses and causing a loss of $250,000.

AN express train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific plunged through a trestle 50 feet high into a creek near Lincoln, Neb., killing eight persons and wounding many othres.

OVER one-third of the village of Dawson, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

THOUSANDS of acres of valuable timber were destroyed by a forest fire 50 miles in length in Wisconsin.

TWENTY-ONE stores, two grain elevators and lumber sheds were destroyed by fire at Gifford, Ill., the loss being $100,000.

DURING a temperance camp meeting at Purcellville, Va., a tent was blown down, killing one man and fatally injuring five women.

TWENTY-FIVE persons were injured, some of them seriously, in an electric car collision near Oakdale, Pa.

Miss VERNIE MAYER and Miss Barnhart, young ladies about 16 years old, were drowned in the lake at Benton Harbor, Mich.

SEVEN members of the family of J. Walker at Oelwein, Ia., were poisoned by a summer drink. Three were dead and the others were dangerously ill.

REV. CHARLES ENGLAND, a Swedish minister at Michigan City, Ind., was drowned in the lake while bathing in the surf.

CHARLES HENDRICKSON and Charles Heglan, young men of Bataria, Ill., were drowned in Fox river while rowing.

WORK was resumed in all but two of the departments of the Pullman car works at Pullman, Ill., virtually ending the long strike.

FANTASY trotted a mile at Buffalo, N. Y., in 2:08¼, beating all 4-year-old marks save that of Directum.

THE Second national bank of Altoona, Pa., closed its doors.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Frederick J. Frelinghuysen was unveiled at Newark, N. J.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 10th aggregated $774,451,988, against $764,890,968 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 3.4.

EPHRAIM A. BROWN, a millionaire of Bloomfield, O., died of heart disease while asleep. He was 87 years old.

THERE were 251 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 219 the week previous and 294 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE removal of the battle flags of Iowa from the arsenal to the state capitol in Des Moines was made the occasion for a great demonstration.

INVESTIGATION shows that twenty-four persons were killed and eleven injured in the Rock Island railway wreck at Lincoln, Neb.

WILLIAM and Solomon Lower, owners of a traction engine, were fatally hurt by falling through a bridge at Waterloo, Ind.

SEVEN men and boys seeking shelter under a tree during a storm at De Kalb, Tex., were killed by lightning.

Miss LILY RANDALL, an aeronaut of Detroit, Mich., was thrown from her parachute by a tree and killed at Nashville, Tenn.

EIGHT thousand persons witnessed the hanging of Madkins, a negro executed for criminal assault at Raleigh, N. C.

TITUS and Cabanne broke the world's mile tandem bicycle record at Minneapolis, covering the distance in 1:524-5.

SIMON H. ENSIGN, who had been confined in Moro prison, Cuba, for twenty years, escaped and wandered back to Indiana.

A GOVERNMENT survey made at Muscatine, Ia., showed the water in the Mississippi river to be one-half inch below the lowest water mark, that of 1864.

J. W. REINHART, president and one of the receivers of the Atchison road, resigned to promote harmony.

THE town of Yerinton, Nev., on the Carson & Colorado railroad, was completely destroyed by fire.

ALMOST the entire business portion of Fithian, Ill., a town of 600 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire.

FOUR children of William Watts, from 6 months to 4½ years of age, were burned to death near Williston, S. D., on a ranch.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CANDIDATES for congress were named as follows: Iowa, Sixth district, Rev. Allen Clark (pop.). Michigan, Fourth district, Henry F. Thomas (rep.). Missouri, Sixth district, Robert E. Lewis (rep.). North Carolina, Fifth district, A. W. Graham (dem.). Wisconsin, First district, Hamilton Utley (pop.); Tenth, J. J. Jenkins (rep.

THE following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Second district, William Lorimer (rep.). Iowa, Eighth district, F. O. Stuart (dem.); Ninth, J. R. Weaver (dem.-pop.). Missouri, Fourth, district, E. G. Crowther (rep.). Virginia, Third district, Tazewell Ellett (dem.). Nebraska, Fourth district, W. L. Stark (pop.). Texas, Tenth district, Miles Crowley (dem.).

EX-GOV. AUSTIN BLAIR was buried at Jackson, Mich., the funeral services being attended by many men prominent in politics.

IN convention at Kalamazoo the Michigan prohibitionists nominated a full state ticket, headed by Albert M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, for governor. The platform declares against any party that does not openly oppose the liquor traffic; demands the issue of money by government only; the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver; female suffrage and the election of president, vice president and United States senator by direct vote of the people.

THE "Lily White" republicans of Texas nominated a state ticket, headed by G. D. Smith for governor.

THE New York democrats will hold their state convention at Saratoga Springs on September 25.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Iowa, Sixth district, ex-Senator Taylor (dem.). Indiana, Eighth district, G. W. Faris (rep.). Texas, Seventh district, G. C. Pendleton (dem.) renominated. Virginia, Fifth district, G. W. Cornell (rep); Ninth, Judge Morrison (dem.). Idaho, Edgar Wilson (rep.). Wyoming, S. E. Seeley (pop.). Georgia, Fourth district, C. L. Moses (dem.) renominated; Ninth, Carter Tate (dem.) renominated. Maryland, Second district, J. R. Parker (pro.); Fifth, W. H. Silk (pro.); Sixth, A. O. Shoemaker (pro.); Sixth, Horace Bisley (pop.).

JUDGE CASWELL BENNETT, chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, died suddenly of rheumatism at Hopkinsville.

POPULISTS in Wyoming declined a proposition to fuse with the democrats and nominated a complete state ticket headed by L. C. Tidball for governor.

DAVID HAHN, who drove coaches across the Alleghenies before the advent of the railroads, died at Portsmouth, O., aged 94 years.

IN convention at Boise City the Idaho republicans nominated a full state ticket headed by Edgar Wilson for governor.

THE prohibitionists of Indiana officially declined to fuse with the populists, declaring them wild and visionary.

THE following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Fourth district, J. Simmington (pro.); Seventh, H. A. Lloyd (pop.). Iowa, Tenth district, E. F. Baker (pop.-dem.). Nebraska, Fifth district, W. E. Andrews (rep.). Virginia, Ninth district, H. S. K. Morrison (dem.).

FOREIGN.

SHINICHIRO KURINO, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the department for foreign affairs of Japan, has been appointed minister to the United States. He studied at Harvard.

A MOB of French-Canadian Catholics wrecked the mission houses of the Baptist and Anglican churches and the Salvation Army barracks in Quebec.

FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD, United States consul at Leith, Scotland, and a noted literary man, died at Edinburg of blood poisoning.

GREAT BRITAIN, in an extraordinary gazette, assumes a neutral position in the war between China and Japan.

FELIX GEOFFRION, who had been a member of the Canadian parliament for thirty-one years, died at Montreal.

EARTHQUAKES in Sicily destroyed many houses at Aci Reale and at Zafarano and killed ten persons.

SANDOW, the "strong man," was married at Manchester, England, to Miss Blanche Brooks, the daughter of a local photographer.

SENOR JOSE VERESTEGUI, chief of the Mexican stamp department, was killed in a duel in the City of Mexico over a woman by Congressman Romero.

LATER

Tariff Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock this afternoon, when the house by a vote of 182 to 105, decided to discharge the house conferrees from further consideration of the bill, recede from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments and agree to the senate. It was a complete victory for the senate.

The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the senate and of the capitol precipitated by Senator Hill on Friday. Up to that time the house conferrees had stood firm against the senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war—war to the end.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, 13 Democrats, Messrs. Bartlett, Cochran, Hendrix, Dunphy, Warner and Covert, of Louisiana; Everett, of Massachusetts; Gorman, of Michigan; Johnson, of Ohio, and Tarsney, of Missouri, voted with the Republicans against the resolution.

Bills were passed one after another, placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire on the free list. During the passage the greatest confusion existed on the floor.

THE gates of the Pullman works were beseiged the morning of the 13th by a throng of the striking employes who came seeking work. At 9 a. m. the general foreman found that he had 1,786 men on hand ready for work. All the old employes returning will get their places back until the full quota of men needed is at work. The number of men wanted is 2,000.

A CYCLONE struck North Madison, O., the 12th, devastating forests, orchards, buildings, crops, etc. No person was severely injured.

L. W. BRAINARD shot and killed his wife at Vicksburg, Mich., the 12th, and then killed himself. Mrs. Brainard had recently commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, and this is the alleged cause of the tragedy.

DURING the Henley regatta on the Thames river in England the 13th, a large row boat, in which the excursionists were being conveyed to a trawler, was upset. All the occupants were thrown into the water and before help could reach them about 20 had drowned. The party had prepared for a cruise on the trawler and had many baskets and bundles, which were piled so as to disturb the balance of the boat.

ALL FEEL IT.

Injury to the Corn Crop Affects Many Lines of Trade.

General Review of the Business Conditions of the Country—Bradstreet's Reports Indicate Signs of Revival—The Failures.

DUN'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The advance in corn discloses a general belief that the injury to this most important crop has been so great as to affect materially the traffic of railroads, the demand for manufactured products, and the cost of meats for the coming years. Unless the markets deceive and are entirely deceived our country will have to face a real calamity in the loss of something like 500,000,000 bushels of corn and this loss consumers have to share through the advance of 14 cents in two weeks and 9 cents since Friday of last week. Neither official nor unofficial statements as yet preclude the hope that the loss may prove less serious, but at current prices 1,500,000,000 bushels would cost as much as 2,000,000,000 bushels would have cost a fortnight ago. Wheat has risen 3½ cents in the fortnight and 2¼ during the week, although western receipts have been 3,228,126 bushels, against 3,162,694 last year. Atlantic exports are still about half as large as a year ago, 1,399,465 bushels, against 2,731,784 last year.

Pork products are a little stronger, as is natural. Cotton has twice risen and again declined a sixteenth, with increasing prospects of a very large yield, closing without change for the week.

The Iron and Steel Manufacturer records a great increase of nearly 30,000 tons in weekly output in July and the production is 115,306 tons weekly, about 11,000 tons less than in April, but 8,000 tons more than a year ago, when the prostration had nearly reached its worst. The decrease in unsold stocks was only 6,137 tons for the month, showing a consumption in manufacture not quite equal to the present output. Prices sustain this view, having changed only in the direction of weakness; the disappointing demand for finished products is still the main factor.

The failures for the five weeks ended August 9 showed liabilities of $12,144,718, of which $6,626,504 were of manufacturing and $3,320,217 of trading concerns. The failures during the last week have been 251 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 54 in Canada, against 25 last year.

What Bradstreet Says.

Bradstreet's says:

Evidence continues to accumulate that the earlier portion of July witnessed the lowest point in the ebb of the commercial tide in the reaction after the moderate revival in the spring. The practical cessation of industrial disturbances of the year has emphasized the tendency to improvement reported by telegraph from leading manufacturing and commercial centers this week. A further indication of the tendency to improvement is seen in the week's advance of 50 cents per ton for steel billets and in the fact that domestic wool markets to-day are more in favor of the seller than they have been for a year, and that wool is firm at the 2-cent advance scored in the last few weeks. Refined sugar is ⅛ cent higher, possibly for reasons not directly connected with questions of demand and supply, but prices of pig iron at St. Louis are higher, and for cotton are 1 1-16 up on reports of damage to the crop and the improved feeling in commercial circles south. Panic and unreasoning speculative interest in Indian corn has put up the price nearly 8 cents a bushel this week, about 25 cents above low water mark for this year.

Bradstreet's telegrams from those in a position to know as much as can be learned in the great corn growing states are at variance with more sensational dispatches bearing on damage to the corn crop and indicate that most of the bull views as to that staple are exaggerated, the increased corn acreage south and west pointing to a probable crop as large as either of the two preceding years, in each of which the outturn was not more than 6 per cent. below the average for nine years past. Wheat has jumped 2¾ cents this week in sympathy with corn, and oats 1¾ cents. While hay is no higher at New York, it and other breadstuffs have advanced briskly at the west because of alleged scarcity of corn.

Exports of wheat, United States and Canada, both coasts, this week aggregate 3,417,000 bushels, against 2,977,000 bushels last week, 3,068,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 4,119,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,117,000 bushels in the week three years ago, and 1,065,000 in the week four years ago.

The underlying facts in the speculative situation are that stocks are firmly held and there is a general belief that the settlement of the tariff controversy will be followed by a speculative movement of considerable force. While the extent of the damage to crops from the drought is appreciated there is at present a disposition to minimize the effects on the railroads, particularly as current earnings exhibit comparatively small decreases while the actual movement of traffic is described as quite brisk.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Seven Ball Players Meet a Frightful Death at De Kalb, Tex.

DE KALB, TEX., Aug. 13.—About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon a crowd of boys and men met in a small prairie 9 miles south of town and began to play baseball. A shower came up and they all ran to a large oak. Lightning struck the tree and the following were killed outright: John Jacobs, Walter Atchley, Thomas Blanchard, William Hentley, John Jackson, Chris Petty and William Walse. About a dozen others were hurt and it is thought some of them will die.

The Coliseum Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—The coliseum, a large frame structure erected ten years ago at a cost of $40,000, and connected with and standing upon the campus of the state university, was wholly destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Much valuable United States government and state property was stored in the building. Loss on building and contents about $30,000; insurance, $20,000.

Stakes of $23,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The Terre Haute fair has added a $5,000 free-for-all trot to its big race programme, which begins Monday. It marks an era in trotting, as never before in the history of the sport has one association hung up $23,000 of purses and stakes to be decided in one week. The four leading stakes are $2,000, $1,500 and $1,000 each.

Fatal Boat Ride.

TORONTO, O., Aug. 8.—John and Charles Moore, brothers, aged 12 and 18, were drowned in the Ohio river Sunday afternoon while out skiff riding with another boy and three girls. The skiff broke in two in 15 feet of water. The other four persons in the boat were rescued.

Victims of an Earthquake.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News agency says that many persons have been killed and an enormous amount of damage done to property by an earthquake which visited Sicily Wednesday.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

Murders and Suicides Reported from Various Places.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Henry Baker, aged 50 years, committed suicide Tuesday by jumping head first from the window of his room on the second floor at the corner of Ninth and Morgan. He had been sick of consumption for a long time and it is supposed he had wearied of existence.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 9.—One of the bloodiest tragedies ever known in this part of the state took place Wednesday at Chariton and as a result one victim and the murderer are dead and two victims are dying. W. R. Jenkins, baggagemaster and special policeman for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at Chariton, at noon walked over to his former boarding place, the home of Mrs. Julia Murphy, shot her daughter Julia, his sweetheart, Julia's sister Josie, her mother and then sent a bullet through his own brain. No one will ever know the incidents leading up to the tragedy nor the immediate cause, for when the neighbors rushed in after hearing the pistol shots Josie Murphy and Jenkins were dead and the other victims were unconscious, lying in pools of blood.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A suicide and probable double murder occurred at 1214 Montgomery avenue Wednesday morning. William Evans, aged 29 years, shot and killed Louis Hecht, of the same age, put a bullet into his own wife, Eva, and then committed suicide. The woman is seriously wounded. Evans and his wife had been separated for some time and the latter had been living with Hecht at the place where the shooting occurred.

TULSA, I. T., Aug. 10.—At the scene of the Shawnee war dance, which has been running for five days on Hominy creek, 11 miles north of here, Frank Sennit, a business man of Sennit, O. T., and Lon Kennedy, of Oolagah, Cherokee nation, quarreled. Kennedy fired two shots at Sennit, both of which went through his heart, but before he fell from his horse, dead, he cocked his Winchester and, with a well-directed shot, killed Kennedy, who is supposed to have been a whisky peddler.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Lizzie Daniels, aged 14 years, of Bridgeport, Pa., shot and instantly killed Mary Weaver, 16 years of age, Wednesday evening. The girls got into a quarrel about a swing and the Daniels girl became so enraged that she pulled a 32-caliber revolver and fired, the ball entering the Weaver girl's brain above the right eye. The Daniels girl has been arrested and placed in jail.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A young woman known as May Hastings, occupying a room in the Great Northern hotel, committed suicide by taking morphine. She was recently deserted by her lover, who is said to be a prosperous bookmaker, and this it is believed caused her to commit self-murder.

TARSNEY'S FOES.

Confession of One of the Participants in the Outrage.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Joe R. Wilson, the deputy sheriff of El Paso county who was captured in Missouri, has made a full confession, implicating a number of other men whom he claims assisted him in tarring and feathering Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney at Colorado Springs several weeks ago. He is now here in the county jail. His confession was made on the train en route to this city.

Every detail of the tar and feathers affair is now in possession of the Denver officers, and however high a position the offenders may hold, they will ultimately be brought to justice. Wilson's confession clearly illustrates one point. That is that the crime was committed by the political enemies of Gen. Tarsney and that the criminals were not the outcasts of the Bull Hill army, but men of higher standing in the community.

Wilson says that it is true that a murderer out of the El Paso county jail was allowed to put tar and feathers on the adjutant general, and that among the main movers in the movement were Sheriff Bowers, Deputy Sheriff J. R. Wilson, Deputy Bob Mullins, Capt. Saxton, of Troop A, Sherman Crumley, Walton Crumley, William Bancroft, of troop A, and others.

CALIFORNIA WINE TRUST.

Syndicate with $10,000,000 Capital to Control the Industry of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The big wine syndicate which has been formed here will control 80 per cent. of the grape product of California for the next five years. Its formation doubles the value of the crop, as the present price of grapes is five dollars a ton, while the syndicate agrees to pay not less than $10 a ton. Seven houses are in the syndicate and more will probably soon be admitted. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, of which $600,000 has been subscribed. One branch of the business will be to advance $2,500,000 annually to vineyards for expenses in cultivating vines, gathering grapes and making wines. It is probable that later a central depot will be established for the storage of wine and brandies. The place of business of this syndicate is to be at San Francisco and the term fifty years. This move on the part of the wine men of California is expected to revive the languishing industry of the state and make wine growing profitable.

Zimmerman Wins in England.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 8.—A ten-day bicycle tournament began here Monday in the quarter-mile race, riding along, from a flying start, A. A. Zimmerman, the American, finished in :33 2-5. George Banker, of Buffalo, N. Y., made the distance in :33 2-5, and H. Wheeler, of New York, in :31.

Big Failure in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 8.—The Warren Live Stock company, whose herds of cattle, sheep and horses range the hills of nine counties in Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, has assigned. Liabilities, $200,000; assets, $350,000.

WOOD FOR KINDLING.

How It Is Prepared by Steam and Machinery for Use.

Fine kindling wood comes principally from the forests of Virginia. The trees, says the Scientific American, are first cut down and the trunks quartered and sawed into proper lengths. The wood is then carted to the coast, packed into sailing vessels and brought to this section, where it is bought up at the docks by the dealers and manufactured into kindling wood, being first sawed into short lengths, then passed through a steam splitter which carries the pieces to an elevator, which in turn passes them along and drops them down into the delivery wagons. The pieces of timber, which are four feet six inches in length, are first sawed into eight and one-half inch lengths, the saws used for the purpose being thirty inches in diameter, one-eighth of an inch in thickness, having fifty inch and a quarter teeth. These saws make about two thousand revolutions per minute, the attendant being able to saw up about from twelve to fifteen cords per day. The pieces as fast as they are sawed are passed to a steam splitter. They are first placed end up on a movable endless chain, which, by the aid of two hexagon wheels and a ratchet wheel which is worked by an eccentric, causes the chain with the wood to move along under the knives, which pass down through the pieces of wood, splitting each of them into a dozen or more pieces.

The knives are four in number and bolted into the crosshead. They are twelve inches in length, six inches in width and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The knives pass up and down a perpendicular slide with a twelve-inch stroke, making about eighty cuts per minute. The endless chain is twelve inches in width, and passes over a wooden bed, the top of which is covered with an iron plate which protects the chain from the blows of the knives when striking the wood. At every downward stroke of the knives a moveable bearing in the knives pass through holds the pieces of wood down firmly against the chain. With the upward stroke it releases the split wood, which is moved forward about two inches at a stroke by the chain, which is worked by the ratchet wheel and eccentric. The pieces of wood then drop down into an elevator at the end of the machine and are carried off to the delivery wagons by a number of buckets bolted on a twelve-inch cotton belt. These buckets are eighteen inches apart, and made of wooden strips three inches in height and about one and one-half inches in thickness. They are held in place by being bolted to narrow iron strips on the under side of the belt. The belt is about forty-five feet in length, and travels about one thousand feet per minute. The splitting machine can cut about twenty cords per day. A delivery wagon holding about one cord can be filled in about fifteen minutes. The wholesale price of Virginia pine at the dock is from seven dollars to eight dollars per cord, the manufactured kindling wood brings from eleven dollars to thirteen dollars per cord.

TWIN brothers may be eccentric, but they are never odd.

A ONE-LEGGED man will never be troubled with wet feet.

In Hot Weather

Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood purifier it has no equal, and it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

THE STORY TELLER

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—DEALE

Diamonds, Watches, C

Repairing and Engr

Carry a full stock of the best gold and silver cases

in Fausts' Block.

INVESTMENT.

IT WAS a beautiful evening in May, 1892. The sun had just disappeared behind its red and gold curtain, the locust was piping its doleful tune, and the firefly danced through the air.

On a little vine-covered porch sat Mrs. Barholm and her three daughters. Helen, a girl of seventeen, with large brown eyes and rosy cheeks, was seated on a low stool by her mother's chair. Kate a tall, queenly young woman of twenty, leaned against a post, and Bess, the eldest, reclined in an invalid's chair.

They did not seem to notice the beauty of the sunset or the calm approach of night.

"Oh, it would be just splendid," said Kate, beaming with enthusiasm.

"Wouldn't it though?" echoed Helen.

They were discussing the all-important theme, "the world's fair." The girls were very enthusiastic, but realized that the money for the trip must be the result of their own labor. For it had been a most difficult task for Mrs. Barholm, since her husband's death, to keep the expenses within the limits of her income. Therefore, she could not give her daughters their hearts' desire, but was perfectly willing that they should put forth all their energies and earn the pleasure. Bess, although unable to enjoy the treat, entered heartily into their plans, and volunteered her help, if it was needed.

"The question is, 'What shall we do to make the money,'" said Kate.

Helen, who was always ready with suggestions, said:

"Kate, you are good at composition, why don't you write a story?"

"Oh, dear no," answered Kate. "I couldn't write with any success when I was thinking of the money, which of course it wouldn't bring. And then a first story is never a success and mine would prove no exception."

They considered everything—book-writing, book-selling, music, art, cooking and sewing. And at last decided that, while they had some knowledge of any one of the above, they were really proficient in only the domestic arts. Kate was a good cook and decided to do home work for a cafe, the proprietor of which was an old friend and would gladly give her a plenty to do. Helen used her needle with skill and she knew that dainty needle work could always find a market.

Mrs. Barholm and Bess were glad that their work would not take them from home. All their time for three months was to be devoted to this work. But after school began it was not to interfere with their study. Such was the condition on which their mother gave her full consent.

They parted for the night in a merry mood. Kate and Helen were so full of plans that they did not sleep for several hours. But the next morning found them up with the sun, and after the morning's work was done they started out. Kate went to the proprietor of the cafe, told him what she wanted in a frank way characteristic of her, and came back home with an order to be filled by noon. She already felt like a business woman.

Helen's walk was long and tiresome, and opening the door on her return the smell of hot doughnuts greeted her. She found the way to the kitchen and there were four dozen beautifully browned doughnuts ready for market.

"Hey, O, what luck?" said Kate from behind the kettle.

"Oh, splendid," said Helen, hardly stopping to take breath. "While I was at Lee & Co.'s showing my work, Mrs. LeSoy, that pretty little French woman, came in and said that this was just what she wanted, and, will you believe it, she engaged me to make a centerpiece and six doilies, and if they were satisfactory would give me another order. Isn't it jolly? I was becoming quite discouraged, for the lady that tends to such things was not in and Mr. Lee, you know, is old and could not see much in the work."

Helen stopped to take a breath and then rattled off again, and finally ended by asking Kate when she was to have the cakes ready.

"They are ready now, and the boy is to come for them at eleven. I don't believe I ever had better luck than I have had this morning. Why didn't we think of this last summer instead of dreaming away three months?"

Kate took the hot grease from the stove and covered up the cakes as she spoke.

A glimpse of the mail carrier passing the house put an end to the conversation, and both rushed to the sitting-room to see what he had brought. He was just handing Bess a letter through the window, and from the way her face brightened her sister guessed, and guessed rightly, that the letter was from Paul.

Paul Courtley was an old friend and neighbor of the family and a schoolmate of Bess. They had attended the academy together and the college as far as the junior year, when Bess gave out physically. Paul had completed the course and was now studying law at New York.

Bess leaned her curly yellow head on her pillow and read the letter aloud. Paul's letters were always full of college enthusiasm. Kate pronounced them "jolly" and they all agreed with her.

Paul's school, so the letter read, would not close until July, and he intended spending the remainder of the summer in an office of the city, and by so doing could finish by the following April.

The girls were sorry of this because Paul had been their neighbor for so long that they looked upon his home coming with much pleasure and many plans for a good time. But a domineering step-father made his home life unpleasant, and the girls could not blame him for remaining away most of the time.

Kate and Helen worked steadily and with good will. And although the novelty of the enterprise soon wore off, the determination remained and kept them from becoming discouraged.

One day along in July Helen was sitting by the window drawing threads for a scarf. Bess sat opposite, gazing out of the window with a vacant stare. A tear rolled down her cheek, but she hastily brushed it away and glanced quickly at Helen, who was still working away. Bess was wondering if she would ever be strong and healthy like Kate and Helen. She dreaded the thought of having to stay in the house day after day, week after week and month after month. She often went out for short walks, but they only made her feel tired and did not satisfy her, for she had the same ambition her sisters had, but the strength was lacking.

Helen had noticed the tear and saw her sister looking at the thin, pale hands lying in her lap. She dropped her work and went over to her side and gently stroked the white forehead, saying:

"What's the matter, dearie?"

"Oh, nothing much," said Bess. "I was just wondering if I ever would be strong like you."

"Don't worry, little one," said Helen, kissing the pale cheek. "As I is, you are worth twice as much as either Kate or I. We are trying to learn your lesson of patience and cheerfulness, but we don't succeed. What's the secret, Bessie?"

"I'm not patient, nor cheerful either. I am discontented and impatient every day. You may not always see it for God helps me to look on the bright side and see my blessings, but still I am tempted to envy any one with health," said Bess, pinching the plump cheek of her sister.

Helen went back to her work wondering the cause of the unusual mood. But she came to no conclusion save that her sister must have caught the "blues" from some member of the family.

School began in September, and the girls could find but little time for private work. October leaves fell and the November and December snows covered them. January and February came and went and March had nearly

"WHAT'S THE MATTER, DEARIE?"

blown itself out. Mrs. Barholm and the girls gathered around the open fire one evening. The wind was howling around the house. Laborers were hurrying home with head and shoulders bent against the wind.

"Was there no letter for me this morning?" asked Mrs. Barholm.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you that they changed the time yesterday and he comes in the evening now," said Kate.

"There he is now; I hear the click of the gate," and Helen ran to the door as she spoke.

The carrier handed her a bundle of papers and letters, which she distributed.

"Well! well! well!" said Bess as she opened her letter, "Paul will be home to-morrow. This letter has been delayed a week. He says that arrangements have been made for him to be junior partner of the law firm of Harvey & Courtley."

"Isn't that splendid," said Kate, clapping her hands.

All rejoiced over his success, for they knew that such a noble character deserved the honor just conferred upon him.

The next day was a long one for Bess, and towards evening Kate arranged her hair in its most becoming style and she donned a blue dress, Paul's favorite color.

At last half-past seven came and soon after, a ring at the door. A tall, manly young man stepped into the room. His face was smoothly shaven and his large brown eyes were full of fun.

He was given a cordial welcome by both mother and daughters, and three hours of friendly converse soon slipped by and Paul bid them good-night.

One Friday afternoon, in the latter part of April, Kate and Helen came home from school and started into the sitting room. But the reflection in the mirror changed their minds. Bess was as usual by her window and Paul was sitting by her side, talking earnestly but low. And there was much pathos in Bess' voice as she answered.

"No, no, Paul, you need a wife that can help you, not one that can only hinder. Don't say anything more about it. If I am ever strong and well, capable of being a true helpmate, then I'll listen."

In vain Paul pleaded, but Bess was firm in her resolve. He saw that it was of no use just then, so he stepped through the open window thinking that if he lost this case he never would attempt another.

When he was gone Bess buried her face in the pillow and Kate and Helen

IN VAIN PAUL PLEADED.

rushed away as they heard a smothered sob.

"Kate, we're too selfish to live," said Helen.

"We're blind idiots," ejaculated Kate.

"What shall we do to make up for it?" asked Helen.

"I'll tell you what let's do," said Kate.

"We'll send her to the seashore this summer with that money. What do you say?"

"That's just the thing," said Helen.

They went out into the garden and described the scene to Mrs. Barholm, who was surprised, and yet she had feared it all the time. It is needless to say that she appreciated their generous impulse and said that Mrs. Henrie was going the first of June and would gladly take Bess in her care.

And so they planned it all out before they told Bess, and when they did, she flatly refused.

"But the arrangements are all made and you must go," said Helen, exultingly.

"Oh, girls, this is too much; what made you do it," cried Bess.

"We'll tell you if you will forgive us and accept this proposition," said Kate. "Well, last Friday, we stood out there in the hall and heard you and Paul talking, and at last we saw ourselves in a new light and want now to show you that we are not all selfishness. Will you forgive the listening and accept this proposal?"

Bess readily forgave them and after some hesitation agreed to go. She was delighted at the thought of having Mrs. Hernie for a companion.

The month of May passed quickly. The anticipation of the trip brightened Bess' pale face, for she was going to get well for Paul's sake, and she began before hand.

June came at last and "little sister" started off looking better than ever before.

Her mother and sisters could hardly wait for a letter to know how she got along. One came in two days, however, saying that she stood the trip much better than she had expected.

And so the days passed into weeks. Mrs. Henrie wrote most encouragingly, saying that their little girl was really growing strong, could now take quite long walks, and, if all went well, could soon go bathing.

Paul went down once to see her and came back with such a glowing account that they all knelt around her chair and thanked God for this blessing.

One morning in September the train stopped at ——, and Mrs. Henrie and Bess stepped out on the platform. There was no one to meet them except a liveryman with two ponies. They had sent him word and he brought "Daisy" and "Dimple," the best he had. The ladies came from the dressing room of the depot dressed in dark blue riding habits. Bess wore a jaunty cap, and but few would have recognized the thin, pale girl of three months before, as she rode towards home at a brisk canter.

The astonishment of her mother and sisters can scarcely be imagined.

"You see," said Mrs. Henrie gaily, "I've brought you a new daughter."

She certainly had, for Bess ran up the steps and embraced them all again and again, and repeatedly thanked her sisters for her restored health.

Bess and Paul were married on Christmas eve, 1893, and now live a few blocks from her mother. Their gratitude is unbounded and Kate and Helen will never regret the investment they made.—Jane Kay, in Ram's Horn.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Democratic Incapacity for Intelligent Legislation.

Almost as soon as the votes cast at the presidential and congressional elections in 1892 had been counted the democratic newspapers which had advocated the radical tariff reform to which the democratic party was pledged by the Chicago platform began urging President-elect Cleveland to call an extra session of congress as soon as he should assume office.

Such papers as the New York Times, Boston Herald, Chicago Herald and Louisville Courier-Journal insisted that the people had voted for tariff reform, and it was the duty of the democrats to give it to them as soon as possible. There was and could be no excuse for delay, they said. Nothing stood in the way of the passage of a bill which would wipe out the McKinley law if Mr. Cleveland would only convene congress in special session and give the democratic lawmakers a chance.

These radical free trade organs insisted that the democrats knew exactly what they wanted. They had discussed the proposed reform for years. It would not be necessary to even appoint a ways and means committee to consider the bill. Just as soon as congress met the bill would be ready, and it could be disposed of in both branches inside of a month. That was what the molders of democratic opinion thought in the fall of 1892. They assumed to believe that the democratic members of the Fifty-third congress were being consumed by a desire to lift the burdens of tariff "taxation" from the backs of the people.

Mr. Cleveland did call a special session of congress, but not for the purpose of considering a tariff bill. The subject of tariff reform was not even taken up at that session. The committee on ways and means was appointed, however, and it had succeeded in formulating a bill before the regular session of congress convened in December. The work was done in a cellar by the light of a dark lantern. It was entirely the work of southern democrats. The republicans were not permitted to assist in its creation, and the people who were interested in the subject were given but brief hearings.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH HIS PAIR.—Philadelphia Press.

The democrats had everything their own way, and yet it required about three months to get that bill through the house.

Then the measure went to the senate, where it was torn to pieces in the interests of the various trusts, which demanded consideration. Four hundred amendments were made to the house bill, and it was finally passed, after remaining in the hands of the senate more than four months. Now the two branches of congress are in a deadlock over the two bills. The president has found it necessary to inject himself into the controversy, and it is doubtful if the democrats will succeed, after all, in agreeing upon a bill which will please all factions of the democratic party and all the special and sectional interests which the democrats are inclined to favor.

From all this it appears to be plain that the democrats do not know what they want. Furthermore, it is apparent that they haven't much of an idea what the tariff reform, about which they have talked since 1884, is like. People who had supposed that the desire to smash protection represented a fixed and settled democratic policy will be compelled to admit that they were mistaken. Present events at Washington lead to the conclusion that the democrats advocated tariff reform simply for the purpose of arraying one man against another and of winning votes for the democracy, and when they had won a victory upon that issue they found themselves utterly unable to formulate and carry out the policy they had advocated.

The democrats have succeeded in demonstrating their incapacity when entrusted with power, and they have fully proved that the democracy is a party of false pretenses. They have accomplished nothing more.—Cleveland Leader.

☞ It is costing the democratic party something in experience to discover that a protective tariff and sound money are worth clinging to after all, but symptoms are not lacking which go to show that the conversion will be complete.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

☞ While the democratic party cannot be held responsible for the seventeen-year-old locusts, the arrival of the latter is nevertheless an example of a familiar coincidence in life that calamities usually come in a heap.—Providence News.

☞ A law to restrict immigration is not needed as long as the democrats are in power, for times are so bad that nobody wants to come here.—Toledo Blade.

AN EPIC ON THE TARIFF.

Prose Poem in Which the Trusts Don't Feel Bad Prior to the Last Verse.

There is sorrow in the white house, where the lights are dim and low; there is grief up at the capitol where sad-eyed statesmen go; there is pain in the committee rooms, where democrats sit glum, and the star-eyed goddess glowers as she frowns and bites her thumb; there is weeping loud and wailing over one poor tariff bill, and the democratic cloak rooms are all silent, cold and chill. Democrats who once were happy now are weary, sick and sad, but nobody has discovered that the trusts are feeling bad.

Once the house set out quite gayly to draw up a tariff bill, and the democrats assembled on the capital's high hill. Mr. Wilson and McMillin and the other democrats cut the duties down on diamonds, carpets, coal and Persian cats; took the duty off of sugar, slapped a higher one on rice, tinkered with the tariff question till they all felt gay and nice; sent the bill on to the senate, happy o'er their work and glad, but they found somehow or other that no trusts were feeling bad.

For the big trusts owned the senate, owned it body, mind and soul, and they put the tariff measure in a dusty pigeon hole. Then the trusts drew up a tariff that was just what they desired, and the democratic senate merely stood by and admired. The republicans protested, but their protests were in vain, for the trusts poured out their money as the clouds pour out the rain. Even Vest and Mills were silent, though they showed that they were "mad;" but nobody could discover that the trusts were feeling bad.

Sugar stock was bought up quickly by the great men's sons and cooks, and some statemen's names were written secretly in brokers' books. Scandal grew so rife and ugly that the senate, in defense, even held "investigations" and protested innocence. In the merry "secret sessions" senators would testify how they "never speculated," while each winked a roguish eye. Each had "not bought stock nor sold it," though the public knew they had; and the people grew indignant, but no trust was feeling bad.

Then, in conference committee sat the democrats at last, and the noises of the conflict rivaled a steam siren's blast. All the democrats were quarreling, and the echoes of the fray traveled up the cable car track to the white house far away. Members from the house grew angry. Word came from the president, but the senators responded that they "didn't give a cent." Difficulties grew as many as the bones in Taunton shad, but nobody could discover that the trusts were feeling bad.

Democrats with wrath grew purple and they even weep with grief. At the white house they hold counsel, but e'en there find no relief. Smeared with scandal, gross and tainted is the senate tariff bill, but the house is almost ready to take down the bitter pill. So the trusts are suarely patient and await the certain end, for the house's will is weaker and in time will surely bend. So the house still chafes and mutters and the president is sad, but nobody has discovered that the trusts are feeling bad.

Still, the people's turn is coming and it will not be so long ere the trusts that now are gleeful will discover something wrong; for the ballot box can even bend a stubborn senate's will, and republicans will surely draw up the next tariff bill. Gorman's bill with all its scandals, all its jobberies and deals, all its grossest imperfections, all its pickings and its "steals," will be wiped out of existence, and the nation will be glad, and at last 'twill be discovered that the trusts are feeling bad.—Boston Advertiser.

☞ The democratic members of the senate investigating committee have decided to inquire further into the relations of the sugar trust to the democratic party. If Messrs. Gray and Lindsay are not careful they will find out something about the bargain which was made with the trust out of consideration for the big contribution which Mr. Havemeyer made to the democratic campaign fund in 1892.—Cleveland Leader.

☞ Both the president and Senator Hill announce that "a satisfactory tariff bill will be passed." They don't say to whom it will be "satisfactory." It will take an awful lot of kissing and making up to make it satisfactory even to the parties now quarreling over it, to say nothing of the millions of people.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞ If there is anything the democratic party can do to get itself into a worse muddle than it is in now it may be depended upon to do it.—Chicago Tribune.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

WISCONSIN FAIRS.

When and Where County and Districts Exhibits Will Take Place.

Fairs in this state this season will be held as follows:

COUNTY FAIRS.

Barron, Chetek	Sept. 5-7
Blakes Prairie, Bloomington	Sept. 5-7
Boscobel, Boscobel	Sept. 18-14
Brown, Bay	Sept. 19-21
Calumet, Chilton	Sept. 25-28
Clark, Neillsville	Sept. 4-7
Crawford, Seneca	Sept. 25-27
Cumberland, Cumberland	Sept. 18-20
Dane, Madison	Sept. 25-28
Dodge, Beaver Dam	Sept. 25-28
Dunn, Menomonie	Sept. 11-15
Grant, Lancaster	Sept 19-21
Green, Monroe	Sept. 12-15
Iowa, Dodgeville	Aug. 29-31
Jackson, Black River Falls	Sept. 11-14
Jefferson, Jefferson	Oct. 2-5
Taylor, Medford	Sept. 11-13
Trempealeau, Galesville	Aug. 27-30
Trempealeau L. A. H., Whitehall	Sept. 25-27
Vernon, Viroqua	Sept. 19-21
Walworth, Elkhorn	Sept. 25-28
Washington, West Bend	Oct. 2-4
Waukesha, Waukesha	Sept. 11-14
Waupaca, Weyauwega	Sept. 25-27

DISTRICT FAIRS.

Industrial Assn., Manitowoc	Sept. 12-15
Lacrosse Interstate, Lacrosse	Sept. 3-8
Northeastern, Green Bay	Sept. 19-21
Oshkosh, Oshkosh	Sept. 10-14

A Copper Mine.

Minneapolis parties are organizing the Burnett Copper Mine company, a property lying 10 miles south of Grantsburg. For a number of years mining men have had an eye on this property, but not until lately has anything been done in the way of improving it. The assay of the ore results in showing a rich deposit of copper, with gold and silver in a small percentage. The officers of the company are: President, L. M. Sherman; vice president, Robert Dudgeon; secretary and treasurer, A. A. Cowles, all of Minneapolis

Warning to Saloonkeepers.

The 125 saloonkeepers in Racine were notified by the police that they must keep their front doors closed and curtains drawn on the Sabbath day. A year ago Mayor Case issued a similar order. Of late the order has been disregarded, and on a recent Sunday some seventy places in the city had their doors wide open and curtains up. Hereafter the order will be enforced to the letter.

Losses by Forest Fires.

To estimate the loss caused by the late forest fires in Douglas county would be difficult, but it is safe to say that $100,000 worth of pine timber alone was consumed, besids the hundreds of cords of cedar, thousands of cords of fuel wood and large piles of valuable cedar posts. Twelve homesteaders lost their places of abode and many others lost large crops of hay.

Population of Milwaukee.

On the basis of the school population, as shown by the school census just completed, the inhabitants of Milwaukee number 207,024. The enumeration shows that there are at the present time 56,140 children of school age, between 4 and 20, in the eighteen wards.

Frost Kills Cranberries.

A frost a few nights ago entirely ruined the cranberry crop on the large marshes north of Grantsburg. The crop was a promising one and the loss is heavy. Never in the history of the cranberry raising had such an early frost affected them.

The News Condensed.

Charles D. Jones, aged 72, a war veteran and an old resident of Racine, fell and injured his head so badly that he died.

Miss Viola Browning, of Chippewa Falls, aged 50, secured a husband by responding to a matrimonial notice in a Minnesota paper. A Red Wing man is her victim.

Andrew Toleck and his son-in-law were drowned in the river near Racine. One endeavored to help the other.

Abner Atwood, of the town of Grand Rapids, has added skunk raising to his farm industries.

George W. James died at Richland Center. He was a schoolmate of Ben Butler.

Mark Richardson, of New Diggings, killed his brother George as the result of a ten years' quarrel over their father's estate.

Josiah Hoover was sentenced at Rock Falls for five years in the state prison on the charge of manslaughter. On May 19, 1893, he killed his cousin, Elias Hoover.

The lifeless remains of August Peterson were found in his boarding-house at Ashland and a bottle of poison was found on a table near by. He left no papers.

The bodies of Mrs. James Locke and Frank Cliss were recovered at Phillips, making a total of thirteen, and it was believed all the people were accounted for.

James, the 11-year-old son of Patrick Williams, of Milwaukee, was drowned in the government canal at Menasha.

A new military company was mustered in at Racine with sixty-eight members. It goes into camp at Camp Douglas.

The 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, of West Superior, was burned to death.

A dismantled and unoccupied sawmill and adjacent machine shop on the Eau Claire river, owned by the Northwestern Lumber company, was burned, the loss being $10,000.

James Locke and his whole family were buried in one grave at Phillips. They were victims of the drowning accident at the great fire.

Thomas W. Thomson, a merchant, died at Rio of consumption.

After robbing George Ross, a town of Yorkville farmer, burglars set fire to his house and it was destroyed.

The Northwestern railroad shops, which were closed by the strike, have resumed operations at Ashland.

The main building of the Northwestern university at Waterman was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

The Lewis Hardware Company.

A Feast in Store for all. Watch this Space for date and don't Forget to Come.

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"There's every hope if Mr. Borgis has the management. The only difficulty will be in crossing the frontier, but if you have no enemies here who are likely to warn the police you may reasonably expect to see your friends in three or four weeks' time."

Commenting on this interview as we left Carter street, Mr. Pelham said:

"Everything points to the necessity—the vital necessity—of keeping Kavanagh in ignorance of your escape. Even when Mr. Gordon returns, Kavanagh ought not to know it before we have obtained an order for his arrest. At the first intimation of danger he will try to slip through our fingers. Now, where is Mr. Gordon likely to go when he reaches London?"

"To Lambeth," I replied without hesitation.

"Why, that is the very place he ought to avoid. Can you think of no means of communicating with him before he arrives here?"

After a moment's consideration I said that it was probable he would call upon the people who had helped me in Berlin, Mr. Hoffman and his wife.

"Considering all things— Excuse me, madam," he broke off, with an apologetic cough, "but your hair behind has worked a little to one side. Considering all things, as I was about to remark," he continued, when I had replaced the false hair, "do not you think it would be advisable to go to Berlin and wait there with these friends until Mr. Gordon comes?"

"No," I said, "I could not do that. I must be in England. I will write to Berlin; that will answer the same purpose."

He shook his head doubtfully and glanced nervously at my treacherous knot. I, too, felt that it would be wiser to go away, but I could not reconcile myself to the idea of going so far from Taras, even for a few weeks, little as I had to hope in staying near him.

"May I ask where I may write to you in case I have anything important to communicate?"

"I will let you have an address. I do not know yet where I shall stay. I think near Woking."

"Woking. Of course you have no reason to suspect that Mr. Kavanagh might by chance go to Woking?"

"I know he passes through the town occasionally; but," I added hastily, to allay the alarm expressed in the little solicitor's face, "the place I thought of staying at is a roadside inn quite out of the town, where he would never think of stopping."

"Still, many people visit a roadside inn. You could not always stay in one room out of sight, and—excuse my saying so—your appearance might excite curiosity and give rise to gossip, which would be in the highest degree undesirable. I positively think, madame, that out of respect to the gentleman who has advanced this money"——

"I will not go there," I said, already convinced of the folly of yielding to a merely morbid and sentimental motive. "Tell me what I ought to do, and I will do it."

"Have you any idea where Mr. Kavanagh lives?"

"At Sydenham, I think."

"Ah, well, if you took a lodging at Stoke Newington, say, I think you would be perfectly safe—especially if you laid aside your disguise."

I feel sure my hair had gone wrong again.

"And what shall I do then?" I asked, feeling that the long period of suspense would be intolerable without some occupation to divert my thoughts.

"What should you have done at Woking, madame?" Mr. Pelham asked pertinently.

"I think I should have walked a great deal in the woods."

"Unfortunately there are no woods at Stoke Newington, but there are other attractions for a lady. There are shops and—Are you fond of music?"

"Music?" I echoed, jumping at the suggestion. "That is the very thing. I want to learn the piano."

"In that case I think I can suggest the very thing that would meet all requirements. I have a sister living there who gives lessons in pianoforte playing. She would be happy to give you board and lodging, and there would be no necessity for explanations, which might be required elsewhere. I myself live at Stoke Newington, and if it is agreeable to you we will go at once to my sister Janet and arrange the affair."

I accepted this offer eagerly, for the notion of learning music fired my imagination with the wildest hopes. In my ignorance I thought that by working all day I might in a month be able to play as well as Judith Bell. And that night I took up my quarters under the roof of Miss Janet Pelham.

CHAPTER XLV.

I DISCOVER THE FIRST CAUSE OF KAVANAGH'S VILLAINY.

Miss Janet Pelham was the dearest little old maid that ever lived. She had the birdlike alacrity and cheerfulness of her brother, but with a sweet and amiable disposition which was less perceptible in his character because of the restraint imposed by considerations of professional etiquette maybe. But indulgent as her nature was, Miss Pelham could not permit me to practice scales on Sunday. Possibly she felt for her neighbors, for the walls were thin, and they certainly heard enough strumming for six days of the week to entitle them to a day's rest on the seventh. But the inaction which was a godsend to them was intolerable to me, and so on the second Sunday I put a little parcel of provisions, which I had bought over night, in my pocket and left Stoke Newington at an early hour.

There was but one place in the world that had any attraction for me, and that was Betterford, and with a wild feeling of freedom and hope, heightened by my love of adventure and the sense of the risk I ran, I took the first train from Waterloo to Woking.

I was alone in the compartment when the train started, and taking advantage of this opportunity I carefully pinned on the pieces of false hair I had brought with me and put on the thick, spotted veil to complete the disguise.

A very beautiful fir wood lies at the back of the Grange. It slopes down to the common, and from a path winding round the hill, at a certain point, one obtains an unobstructed view of the Grange and its surrounding grounds below. A seat has been fixed there, for this opening commands one of the finest views in Surrey, the undulating country spreading out beyond the common as far as the eye can reach.

It took me by surprise when I looked down and saw the Grange lying open to my observation below. It seemed as if something more than Lazard had guided me to this spot.

"It must be lunchtime," I said to myself, seeing no one in the garden. "I am hungry too. Perhaps by the time I have eaten my lunch Taras will have finished his. Then he will come out to smoke a cigar and look into that wonderful world he spoke of."

I sat down and ate the sandwiches I had brought. Then, after waiting with eager hope and expectation for about half an hour, my heart bounded as Taras came out from the house and walked slowly over the lawn. He was not alone. A thin old gentleman walked by his side. I knew Taras the moment I saw him, but it was some time before I felt certain that his companion was Colonel Bell.

Instinctively I drew aside, screening myself behind a bramble. It was not likely that the old gentleman would descry me at that distance, still less that, perceiving me, he could recognize who I was. Presently a young lady with a sunshade appeared, immediately followed by a gentleman. Him I knew at the first glance to be Mr. Kavanagh by his height, carriage and smart appearance. They crossed the lawn to Taras and Colonel Bell and a few minutes after sauntered away, disappearing beyond the shrubbery that hedged the lawn. I was glad when she went away, for I knew it must be Judith, though her sunshade concealed her head and face from me. While she was there only a feeling of jealousy imbittered my thoughts. When she was gone, my heart beat more calmly, and I could look down upon my dear friend with that tender sentiment which I had made the pilgrimage to indulge in.

Mere Lucas brought out a glittering liqueur set and a box of cigars and set them on a table before the garden seat. Even there I could hear her laugh. These and many other trifling incidents I noticed with untiring interest until the sound of voices startled me from my reverie, and looking downward I perceived through the intervening growth a bright speck of color. It was the sunshade I had seen in the garden. Judith and Kavanagh were coming up through the wood by the winding path. I stepped back noiselessly and looked round for a hiding place, not knowing by which path to escape meeting them. A deep trench bordered the inner side of the path, overgrown in parts by straggling brambles and dead brake. I crept round the seat and dropped in the trench behind it, think-

I crept round the seat and dropped in the trench behind it.

ing that I should be secure there while they passed. It was not likely that they would stop to pry into the ditch at the base of the seat. They had ceased to talk, but as they drew nearer and nearer I heard the sound of their footsteps. I could see nothing but the banks and the loose growth about me. The sound ceased, and then, quite close, I heard Kavanagh exclaim in admiration:

"By Jove, what a glorious view!"

"This is my favorite walk. When it is fine, we come and sit here for a time," Judith answered.

"A pleasant suggestion. Shall we rest a bit?"

I heard the rustle of Judith's skirts as she seated herself, and then Kavanagh speaking again:

"Ah, there's the Grange below there, and Taras with your father."

"Poor papa! Even from here I see the change in him. He used to sit so erect."

"It's that detestable office. He sticks at it too close. He is there bending over his desk from morning till night. It is too much for a man of his age. Why should he? A lad at 15 shillings a week could do the work he does."

"Happily he does not know that."

"Unhappily I think he does. That blundering idiot, the accountant, made it clear to him that his share in the business is practically nil, and knowing that but little persuasion is needed to make him retire."

"How can he retire if he has nothing?"

"He might have all he needs."

"You are thinking of Taras' generous offer."

"No; I know your father's character too well to believe that he would accept any offer from Taras or from me that carries the smack of charity with it. It is only from his daughter that he could take a gift and still feel independent. You owe him still for all he has bestowed on you."

[CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.]

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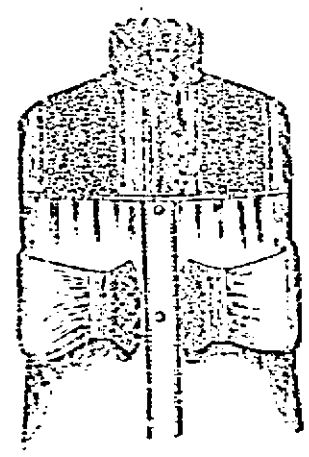

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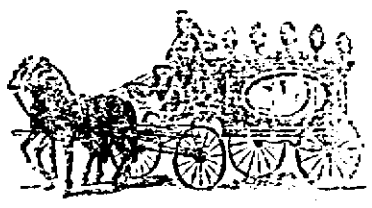

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Out of the Jaws of Death

By FRANK BARRETT.

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CONTINUED FROM 4TH PAGE.

"When the trouble came last year, I gave up all I had saved. It barely covered the house debts. I cannot rely on receiving to the end of papa's life the salary Taras pays me. It is more than I ought to take. I know that, but I have sacrificed my own little share of pride with this very here you point to. Oh, I have thought of it over and over again. But how can I give papa a home when my future is so uncertain? It would be dreadful to take him away from business and then find that I had not enough to support him."

"But your own future need not be an uncertain one. You have it in your power to offer him a home and surroundings as pleasant as the Grange below there—a home in which you might be to him what you now are to Taras."

"I could do this—If" she murmured in a tone of bewildered surprise. Then, after a moment's pause, she exclaimed in expostulation, "Mr. Kavanagh!"

"No, I cannot let this hand go until you have heard me out and I know whether there is hope for me or not," he answered, with low and passionate firmness. "It is time to speak. I have been silent as long as silence was endurable—masking my feelings toward you as only one with my earnest desire could. I love you, Judith! I have loved you for more than a year—from the first day I met you. I loved you hopelessly until George Gordon threw away the treasure that his soul was too base to value. Since then I have built every hope upon the possibility of making you my wife."

In that instant it flashed upon me that here was the secret motive for which we had been searching—a motive stronger than avarice. It was to rob George Gordon of his sweetheart and his fortune that we had been kidnaped and sent to Siberia.

CHAPTER XLVI.

PREPARING FOR POSSIBILITIES.

"Oh, I cannot marry!" said Judith, her voice betraying extreme agitation.

"With Gordon's infidelity fresh in your memory the idea of marriage must have been repugnant to you," Kavanagh replied. "For that reason I have subdued the natural impulse of my heart and controlled the expression of my dearest hopes even to the extent, I fear, of seeming reserved and cold. If Gordon were dead and had died faithful to you, I should feel that his memory was still a bar which respect for widowed love forbade me to pass. But the proofs of his preference for a worthless woman, of his heartless treachery toward you, must long ago have extinguished every spark of affection you felt for him or I am utterly mistaken in your character. No; I would rather have you refuse to be my wife for another cause, much as that other cause would strain the bonds of a dear friendship."

"That other cause—I do not understand you quite now."

"I will speak plainly, though I betray my own weakness. I am jealous of Taras. I have been jealous of him since you came here, and this feeling has grown, not without reason, until it is too great to be concealed. It urges me on to this last point. I can be silent no longer—hide my passion no more. I must speak and end the torment in which I live. The vitriol that was thrown into his eyes is nothing to the corroding venom that scars my very soul and blinds my reason when I see him take your hand"——

"Oh, Mr. Kavanagh!"

"No, no—you must hear me out now that I speak, for it may be the last time. You are all in all to Taras. You are with him every hour of the day. He loves you—you must know that."

"If I knew that, I should not, I could not, stay with him."

"Tell me that again," he said eagerly, "for if you do not know that it is because you do not love him."

"He does not love me. If I thought it necessary to defend myself, I could tell you why."

"I do not ask for explanation. It is enough for me that you say it is so, and I thank God for it. Forgive me if I have offended you. You must forgive me, knowing how deep my passion is by the mad lengths to which it has led me. Look in my face—see how my hand trembles. Oh, if you knew, as one day I hope you shall know, what I have done to make you mine"— He paused, as if perceiving that his passion had brought him to the edge of an abyss.

"You frighten me. Let us go. You hurt my hand," Judith said in pain.

"It is past. See, I am a rational being again now. There, you are free to leave me if you will, but for pity's sake give me an answer now. I swear to abide by your decision, and if you bid me go I will go, and you shall never see my face again. You have told me you cannot marry, but not why."

"I do not know. It may be only sentiment that makes it seem impossible—a feeling that I ought not to marry."

"If it be only sentiment, reason will in time prevail. Take time to consider my offer. It is too grave a question to be decided in one moment. Until now the idea of being my wife has not presented itself to your imagination."

"Indeed it has never entered my thoughts. I have regarded you always as a friend—a most generous and loyal friend—but not—not"——

"Not as a lover. No, my manner is against me. Flirtation is odious to me. Love seems to me too great a thing to be frittered away. A man should have one passion and no more, a grand passion to which all ends are subjected, and such a love I offer you. Think of me during the coming week not as a friend only, but as a lover, and next Sunday let me know my fate. I ask you now only to promise me that."

"I promise," said Judith faintly.

"With all my soul I thank you. Rest assured that I shall not attempt to alter your decision. It shall be final. If you tell me that you cannot be my wife, I shall throw up everything on the morrow and leave England forever. Come, let us go back mere friends as we came. Your father still there—see."

Judith made no answer. She may have been thinking, as doubtless Kavanagh intended she should think, of what would befall her father if she refused to marry.

I thought it advisable to tell Mr. Pelham of the discovery I had made, or at least part of it, and that, I confess, not the least important part in my estimation. An opportunity occurred that evening.

Mr. Pelham had brought his sister home from church, and being induced to stay to supper with us we were left together while the precise Miss Janet was changing her churchgoing dress up stairs.

"I am delighted to see you looking so well," said he, smiling, as he seated himself opposite to me and drew off his gloves. "You look 10 years younger than when I saw you last Tuesday."

"I feel 10 years younger," I replied. Indeed I had not felt so happy and hopeful since the day I returned to London. "I have been in the country today, and—and I have something to tell you."

"It must be good news to have had such an effect upon you."

"It is good news. Oh, better than any I have dared to hope for!" I said, thinking only of Judith's positive assurance that Taras did not love her. "I have found out Kavanagh's motive—a motive which explains every act of villainy he has committed."

"That is a very satisfactory discovery. At any rate, it is to me, for, as you may recollect, I intimated that some special purpose must have induced him to take Colonel Bell's affairs in hand."

"He had a special purpose. He is in love with Mr. Bell's daughter, Judith, who was engaged to George Gordon, and today he has made her an offer of marriage, threatening to throw up everything and leave England at once if she refuses."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Mr. Pelham, regarding me in astonishment, not unmingled with perplexity. The poor man must have been quite at a loss to understand the connection between my present elated condition and the revelation of poor Judith's distress.

"Has Miss Bell consented to marry Mr. Kavanagh?"

"No, she is to give him a decisive answer next Sunday."

"Next Sunday—hum!" He held his head on one side and looked down on the ground exactly like a bird at an empty husk, and then perking up he asked, with a little hesitation, "Have you anything else to add?"

"No; that is all I have to tell you."

He regarded the husk again, seriously this time, and twiddling his thumbs observed:

"Well, really, I do not see any great cause for exultation over this affair, for if Miss Bell consents your friend, Mr. Gordon, may lose his sweetheart, and if she refuses he may as certainly lose a considerable part of his fortune."

"I was not thinking of that," I confessed, sobered at once by this plain statement of the position. "But George Gordon will be back before they could be married."

"That depends on a variety of circumstances over which we have no control. In the first place, we must not count too surely upon Mr. Gordon's escape. We have to trust to the honesty of Mr. Lazarus, the good faith of Peter Shemyl, the dishonesty of a long line of officials, and at any point we may be deceived. Then, again, three weeks is a long time, and a clever rascal may do much before it expires. If Miss Bell consents, he will naturally hurry on the marriage. With a special license, they might be married in a few days. If Miss Bell was engaged to Mr. Gordon only three or four months back, she would probably wish to avoid publicity and be glad to get it over as quickly as possible. The moment they are married it is pretty certain that Kavanagh will accept the terms offered by the Potteries company and decamp, taking Miss Bell with him and leaving her father to make the best terms he can with the company. That, I think, is fairly presumable when we bear in mind the nature of this unmitigated scoundrel and the extreme danger in which he stands. On the other hand, if Miss Bell refuses to be his wife, we may be equally confident that he will put his threat into practice—sell up everything and fly—the one inducement to expose himself to the risk of discovery and punishment being gone. Do you follow me?"

"Yes; you have made it more clear to me than it was. I did not think that they might be married so quickly. Oh, if George Gordon comes home too late! It is terrible to think of that."

"We must prevent anything of that kind happening if we can."

"Tell me what we can do," I said eagerly.

At that moment Miss Janet Pelham, having changed her silk, came down in her stuff and appeared at the door.

"A little five minutes!" her brother suggested, with the cheerful manner and chirrupy tone of a canary asking for sugar.

Miss Janet withdrew, with discreet celerity.

"Do you think it probable that Miss Bell will accept Kavanagh?" asked the solicitor.

"She has known him a long while, and they have always been friends. George Gordon has been made to appear false and wicked. She does not love any one else, and she looks upon Kavanagh as a good and most generous man, and he is handsome to look at."

"Then the probability is she will accept him. Now I understand your delight in making this discovery. Believing that the marriage would be delayed for the ordinary length even of a short engagement, you perceived that Kavanagh would be detained in London until the time when Mr. Gordon may, and, as we hope, will arrive to confront him."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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LOUIS ZOLINSKY, Prop.

The I

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—There's every hope if Mr. Borgis has the management. The only difficulty will be in crossing the frontier, but if you have no enemies here who are likely to warn the police you may reasonably expect to see your friends in three or four weeks' time."

Commenting on this interview we left

Aunt Hetty and the College Girl Just Home from School.

Out under the rose-arbor in the pleasant front yard of the parsonage, Betty Dexter, the minister's only daughter, and her roommate at college, pretty Rose Houston, in their fresh summer gowns are chatting merrily with Mamma Dexter while they relieved a great dish of strawberries of their stems.

Betty, a college senior now, was scarcely a beauty, though her handsome, smiling brown eyes made one forget any little irregularity of feature. And though everyone in college, at least in the upper classes, knew that she was only a minister's daughter, and though any girl with half an eye could trace the transmigration progress in her hats and dress, and knew that she could never give a really handsome spread, yet no girl within the college gates was so popular as Betty Dexter. No girl had so many invitations for vacation, so many engagements to walk, drive, row and go into the city; but nearly all of her vacations were spent at home with the ever-busy mother and the delicate father, who made many self-denials in order to meet the slender college bills. With her this summer, by special request of the mother, had come her room-mate, little Rose Houston, the orphan heiress from New Orleans, who loved Betty better than she loved anyone else in the wide world.

"Ours is a tiny det of a home," said Betty, "and mother and I do most of the work together; but you will have a royal welcome, dear." And Rose, being a genuine, though a very desultory sort of girl, by reason of her long years of orphanage and years of traveling about with a maid and her guardian, had been more than glad to come.

On the little table in the rose arbor, besides Mrs. Dexter's working basket, was a volume of "The Vision of Sir Launfal," which the ladies had been reading in turn.

"There is such a musicial swing to those last verses," said Rose, "that one is forced to remember them:

"'Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighboring and me.'"

"But really," said Betty, "it is only the purest selfishness to be kind and generous to others, for the reward is so sweet."

"And here comes over the hill a reward for two busy young housekeepers, I suspect," said Mrs. Dexter, as the sound of a tally-horn from the coach of a neighboring mountain resort was heard rolling in peculiar cadence among the echoes. "It is a charming day for a coaching party."

A nearer sound, however, attracted their attention before the coach could reach the gate—a sound of the querulous, high, cracked voice of an old woman in gown and bonnet that may have been bravely fashionable fifty years ago.

"So glad to find you at home, Betty, and your ma, too. Walked all the way from Chatham Mills on purpose to see ye and hear all about the college. I hain't seen ye in a long time, and I have been longing for a sight of your sweet face."

They gave her cordial greeting, this old Aunt Hetty from Blake's Corners, and Betty kissed, with genuine affection, the withered face, once outwardly beautiful and now shining with inward goodness, which action Rose noticed with a bit of jealousy; for Rose expected her friends to be very loyal to her, and loyalty, from her standpoint, meant caring much for her and little for others. It was a part of her elamation and perhaps no one could blame her. Indeed, one reason why she had so gladly accepted the invitation to the parsonage had been that she wished to have Rose all to herself. At college some one was always seeking her; but here she thought it would be otherwise. Yesterday, however, there had been a Sunday-school class to entertain, and here was the old lady. The coaching party would take them both away, no doubt, and certainly at Mrs. Dexter's age, she, and not the daughter, would be the proper one to entertain Aunt Hetty. So Rose settled the affair in her own mind.

It was a gay company on the great coach, with a little grig of a bugler and twenty young people on top, while the chaperons were snugly bestowed inside. If you doubt whether so many could find space on a mountain tally-ho, just present the problem and the coach to a party of that size, on a fine summer morning, and they will speedily prove the truth of my statement.

Two smiling young men, in summer flannels, and cheeks reddened by the brisk drive, were on the ground before the coach had time to stop, and were making their salutations to the ladies and their request to Mrs. Dexter. They were going to Eagle Cliff for a day's outing; party well chaperoned, horses and driver absolutely reliable. Could the young ladies join them? And a chorus of girlish voices added their entreaties, while the boy-bugler blew a delicately suggestive little songlet out into the air by way of flattering invitation.

Aunt Hetty's old eyes filled with tears of disappointment, but she bravely winked them back before anyone could see them—so she thought.

"Got up at five o'clock, did all the work, tramped over to Zene Lucas' to catch a ride on his milk-cart, and then walked three miles more from the mills in the hot sun, and all for nothing," she was thinking. "But, dear me! I was a pretty girl once myself, and had my good times, too." So it chanced that what she said, in all sincerity and earnestness, was almost convincing. "Do go right along, Betty. I shall be over again in a few days, mebbe, and this will give me a nice chance to visit with your ma." And by avoiding Betty's eye the old lady considered that she had made a very neat thing of her hard task.

Rose turned eagerly to Mrs. Dexter and waited; but Betty took the old, withered hands that were nervously clasping and unclasping in excitement, and without a shadow of regret on lips or in her heart, said:

"I am so much obliged to you, Tom, but I have other pleasures on hand for to-day. But Miss Houston will go, I think. You have never seen Eagle Cliff, dear," she continued, turning to her friend, "and it is glorious up there in the darkness of the pines."

But the sunny face of the heiress was clouded with disappointment; and to hide that look from Aunt Hetty's sharp eyes, Betty drew her friend quietly away to the house to prepare for the drive.

"'Tain't no matter about me at all," said Aunt Hetty. "Betty won't stay at home on my account, will she?" asked the wavering old voice.

"She said that she had some pleasant plans for to-day," answered the mother, with a loving glance down the walk where her daughter was waving her hand to the departing coachers.

You may think the girl was practicing self-denial; but her mother detected no trace of regret or disappointment in the dear face, and Aunt Hetty had one of the happiest days in her whole life—a day remembered with deepest gratitude to the last of her soon-closing life.

Looking over photographs is a commonplace amusement to most of us; but when one's eyes have seen just about the same sights year after year, for over fifty years, until the world seems made up of little brown farmhouses and barns and sheds, and the church and store once a week, then a glimpse of handsome buildings, broad lawns diversified with picturesque cottages and groups of pretty girls scattered about under the trees, of art treasures gleaming in marble whiteness, of smooth waters covered with dancing boats rowed by girlish oarsmen, of study parlors decorated and cushioned in the last and daintiest fashion of college girls—then, I say, looking over photographs ceases to be commonplace.

Betty had no end of pleasant stories to tell of the college life; of its good times and disappointments; of the days when she visited the great city and walked through the busy streets which Aunt Hetty had never seen; of the concert when Betty had been showered with roses by her enthusiastic classmates, and how some of the roses were as large across as a saucer, and so sweet; of the days when she worked so busily to refashion the three seasons' old hats or gowns into dainty confections fit to be worn by the side of the gay headgear of her companions. She lived over again all her pleasant college days, her freshman hopes, sophomore ambitions and junior triumphs. She brought out Rose's banjo and made Aunt Hetty's face shine with youthful delight as she sang the lively boating songs and rollicking tunes beloved of college girls and men. For Aunt Hetty had been a lively girl, too, in her day, and loved merry times. She would always be a little gayer in spirit, a little less likely to sit down in her old brown, worn room and think of her bereavements, than she had been; and once in awhile, out in the little orchard where not even the hired man could hear her, or by the winter hearth when the wise cat was asleep, she would hum to herself, with great satisfaction, some of these college airs.

They had a pretty luncheon of bouillon, lettuce sandwiches, fresh eggs, berries, and a great golden custard pie, Aunt Hetty's special delight. Then Betty's deft fingers attacked the time-worn black bonnet, to make it look a little more "like folks," as its owner expressed it; and if a particular piece of black ribbon which was to have made a smart bow on her own little turban "made sunshine in a shady place," so to speak, on the dreary waste of that ancient piece of head-gear, I think that none of Betty's friends missed it, because under the turban was a face that made you forget what was above it.

"Who gives himself with his alms, feeds three,—
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

—Helen M. North, in Demorest's Magazine.

Queer Guests.

Lady Morgan records in her "Diary" that while dining at the palace of the archbishop of Taranto she met with guests whose presence would have been more becoming to the playroom of a boy than to the dining room of an Italian prelate. Between the first and second courses the door opened, and several enormously large and beautiful cats were introduced by the names of Pantaleone, Desdemona, Otello, etc. They took their places on chairs near the table, and were as silent, as motionless, as well behaved as one could desire. On the bishop requesting one of the chaplains to assist Signora Desdemona to something, the butler stepped up to his lordship and observed: "Desdemona will prefer waiting for the roasts."—Youth's Companion.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The brewers of New York City produced 3,600,000,000 glasses of beer last year.

—Counterfeit whalebone is coming into use as the genuine article becomes scarce.

—A gas well at Montpelier, Ind., has changed its tune, and oil flows freely from its mouth.

—It is proposed by the Argentine government to make an extended survey of the mineral resources of that country.

—Coffee planting was formerly the most important single industry of Ceylon; now tea is the principal article of export.

—The casualties on all American railroads in April, 1891, were less than in any corresponding month for twenty years.

—Australian provincial officials keep poisoned grain in their offices for the benefit of farmers who wish to destroy small birds.

—At the altitude of twelve miles the atmosphere has a density of about one-tenth that of the surface; that is, the barometer would stand at about three inches.

—Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins university, has determined that in an ordinary wheat soil there are at least ten thousand million soil grains in a gram (about a pinth, and in some of the finest soils this number has reached twenty-four thousand millions.

—The blue mould on cheese resembles bread mould. It bears a cluster of branches, each of which is a layer of naked spores, like a string of beads, all breaking apart when matured. These produce new fungi. This same mould is found on old leather, and oftentimes develops on the surface of preserved fruits.

—The results of examinations of European statistics by M. Lagneau go to show that as among occupations consumption is most prevalent among persons whose work is sedentary; while persons living in the open air enjoy an almost complete immunity. From another point of view consumption appears to increase in towns rapidly with the density of population.

—The large collection of Egyptian papyrus documents discovered several years ago at El Fayoum has lately been placed on exhibition at Vienna by the Archduke Rainer, whose property they are. These papyri are said to cover a period of 2,500 years and to contain evidence that the Egyptians in the tenth century knew the use of type in printing. The documents are written in eleven different languages.

—A Hungarian chemist, Dr. Johann Antal, already honorably known for his researches in toxicology, has reported to the Hungarian Society of Physicians that he has discovered a new chemical compound, the nitrate of cobalt, which, he says, is a most efficacious antidote to poisoning by cyanide of potassium or prussic acid. He tried the antidote first on animals and afterward on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned with prussic acid. In not a single case did the antidote prove a failure.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

—Masses of petrified fir wood and bark, which show the lines plainly marked of the different stages of growth, are reported to have been found in the regulation formation of a sandstone reef in the mines at New Castle Washington. "A remarkable point about both specimens is that on the inner side of the bark is a deposit of a white crystalline substance, and running in the reins through the wood is the same material. It is harder than steel and cuts glass like a diamond, but seems to be nothing but crystallized pitch. Another specimen is fir wood in a more advanced stage toward coal with pieces of petrified resin imbedded in it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WHAT A CANNON-BALL CAN DO.

Chance Shots in the Chilean War That Went Through Ironclads.

In dwelling upon the wonderful power of the guns of the Indiana, Albert Franklin Matthews, in an article on "The Evolutions of a Battleship," gives illustrations from the recent Chilean civil war, showing the effectiveness of the smaller sizes of breech-loading rifle-guns.

A shot weighing 250 pounds from an 8-inch gun of Fort Valdiria in Valparaiso harbor struck the cruiser Blanco Encalada above the armor belt, passed through the thin steel plate on the side, went through the captain's cabin, took the pillow from under his head, dropped his head on the mattress with a thump, but without injuring a hair, passed through the open door into the mess-room, where it struck the floor, and then glanced to the ceiling. Then it went through a woolen bulkhead one inch thick into a room 25 by 42 feet where forty men were sleeping in hammocks. It killed six of them outright, and wounded six others, three of whom died, after which it passed through a steel bulkhead five inches thick, and ended its course by striking a battery outside, in which it made a dent nearly two inches deep. It was filled with sand. Had it released deadly gases no one knows what damage it might have done.

A 450-pound missile from a 10-inch gun in the same fort struck the same vessel on its 8-inch armor. It hit square on a bolt. The shell did not pierce the armor, but burst outside the vessel. It drove the bolt clear through, and in its flight the bolt struck an 8-inch gun, completely disabling it. Such is the power of the smaller-sized guns.—Century.

The Causes of Fainting.

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the most common being a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment by ignorant persons in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head on pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink.—Detroit Free Press.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—She—"You look all worn out. Have you been working hard?" He—"Yes, rather; I've been having a holiday."

—"Has Willie the cigarette habit?" Mrs. Jinks—"N-no; he just smokes them all the time, no matter what kind of a suit he has on."

—"What is there about Miss Slasher that is attractive?" Helen—"O, I always feel so well dressed when I am with her."

—Clara—"When you refused Freddie, did you tell him to brace up and be a man?" Sadie—"No; I didn't want to be unreasonable."—Detroit Tribune.

—A Useless Member.—"Mama, have I an eye-tooth?" "Yes, Johnny. Why?" "Why, because if I have I can't see anything with it."—Puck.

—Jinks—"How's your cold—better?" Blinks—"I think it must be. I've only had twenty different cures offered me, and I've met twenty-one persons."

—"He—I'd just as lief be hung for a sheep as a lamb." She—"Well, you'll be hung for neither; you'll be hung for a calf or nothing."—Yonkers Statesman.

—He (rapturously)—"You accept me? Then it's a bargain!" She (with her mind on shopping)—"Certainly. I shouldn't think of it if it wasn't."—Demorest's Magazine.

—"Mr. Blinks' office is on the sixteenth floor. Just take the elevator up." Mr. Cornhusk—"Not much, young man. This basket of eggs an' a carpet bag is enough for me to carry."

—Beethoven's Harmonies.—She—"In the summer time Beethoven wrote most of his music in the open air." He (a melodist)—"And still he didn't get much air into his music."

—Paternal—"What's the matter, Charlie?" Charlie—"I swallowed my lump of sugar." Maternal—"Never mind, never mind." Charlie—"But I do mind! It went down so quick I couldn't taste it."—Arkansaw Traveler.

—Misdirected Zeal.—Park Policeman (late of County Clare)—"Yer do be a poet?" Poet—"Why! Yes." Park Policeman—"Hor yez a loicinse?" Poet—"A license! For what?" Park Policeman—"Yer poetic loicinse, av coorse."—Truth.

—"Why don't I go to work, mum?" said the tramp, repeating Mrs. Cranberry's question. "I'd only be too happy if I could get something to do in me own line of business." "What might that be?" asked the sympathetic woman. "Colorin' meerschaums, mum."—Once a Week.

—If an S and I and an O and U,
With an X at the end, spells Sux;
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray what is a speller to do?
Then if also an S and an I and a G
And an H E D spell side,
There is nothing much left for a speller to do
But to go and commit suicide.
—Winnipeg Review.

—Yielding to Pressure.—Great Statesman (at telephone)—"Is that the office of the Daily Tomahawk?" City Editor—"Yes, sir." "Is your interviewing reporter in?" "He is." "Well, send him over to Room No. 989, Gewjum house." "Who are you?" "Congressman Space. I am traveling through your town on business having no political significance—mark that; no political significance—and I am about to be prevailed upon, sir, after much solicitation—I think that is the proper form—to grant an interview to a representative of your paper. Send him along."—Chicago Tribune.

WOMAN'S WEAPONS.

The Power of Speech and the Ability to Dress Tastefully.

Of course the tongue is a weapon, but not so sharp a weapon as silence. A woman who can hold her tongue can hold any other thing; but one who wears her heart on her sleeve will let all other things slip through her fingers. Silence is self-preservation at every point. Too often a ready, sharp tongue is a fatal gift to a woman, and men fear it, for it finds out the rawest spot in their natures and wounds them there. As for a bad tongue it is whetted on a bad heart; and women who willingly say words crueler than blows have the weapon of an assassin. Nature may well shut in the tongue between the lips and behind barriers of sharp teeth, for if it be slanderous it is a weapon given by the devil and set on fire of hell. The property of such a weapon is to be cowardly.

Dress is a legitimate womanly weapon, but men have as great a claim to it, and it has played a part in human history of far deeper significance than either vanity or love of supremacy. Some Daniel will yet come to judge the centuries by the way in which they have dressed themselves, and in the meantime women will use it in all its changes and splendors as the insignia of their royalty. For the woman who hold themselves superior to dress are awful creatures, and stand out among well-dressed women as sermons on slovenliness—a position which nullifies every other charm and leaves them defenseless.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Etiquette of the Hand.

A lady never extends her hand to a man whose acquaintance she is making. She may or may not shake hands with a lady who is introduced, but she must not give her hand to a strange man. A low bow is the elegant form of salutation. A cultivated woman will not shake hands with any man, no matter how long she is acquainted with him, unless she respects and admires him. A gentleman never extends his hand to a lady first. To do so would be presumptuous and subject him to a snubbing. A man shows his breeding the way he eats his dinner; a woman shows her breeding the way she receives people.—Chicago Tribune

Diamond Polishes Diamond.

The art of cutting and polishing diamonds is a very old one in the east, and the early jewelers of India and China knew how to dress diamonds by means of diamond dust long before Europeans did. It was a Belgian lapidary, one Berquin, of Bruges, who accidentally discovered in 1456 how one diamond can be employed to polish another. It was he who constructed the first polishing wheel, wherewith by means of diamond powder he could dress diamonds as well as other stones could be dressed by emery.—N. Y. World.

THE OLD SPANISH COINS.

Recollections of the Fips and Levies of Our Grandfather's Days.

"No one born in this generation in this country knows anything about the old-time fips and levies that constituted a large portion of the subsidiary coin in circulation as late as the breaking out of the civil war," said Col. C. A. Pine, of the Port Jervis Gazette, who remembers everything. "These were Spanish coins, and they got into circulation in this country through some pecuniary settlement between the governments of the United States and Spain.

"Fifty years ago very few silver coins from our mint were in circulation, especially the smaller ones. A few half dollars and dollars were in use. The Spanish small coins were essentially the people's money in those days.

"The fip represented the one-sixteenth of a dollar, the levy one-eighth of a dollar. Fip was the abbreviation of an abbreviation of five-penny bit. When people spoke out the whole of what they meant in talking of a fivepenny bit they called it a fippenny bit, but just fip was sufficient for ordinary everyday transactions. Similarly, folks didn't often say eleven-penny bit. They contracted it to levy. That is, except in New York state, northeastern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey and in New England, where they had no use for either eleven-penny bit or levy. In those localities the levy was a shilling.

"But in southern New Jersey, southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and other border states, if you said shilling people wouldn't know what you meant. They called it levy. Further south a levy became a bit, and the fip was a picayune. This was especially the case at and about New Orleans, and this nomenclature was carried up the Mississippi river by the popular means of communication in those days, the steamboat to Rock Island, Dubuque, Galena, St. Paul and other river points.

"In the same way the terms were carried from New Orleans up the Missouri river as far as the white people had pushed their way, up the Ohio to Louisville and above, and even up the Illinois river to Peoria and Peru, and they took root in California when the Pacific coast was settled by people from the east. In the west it was easy to tell from what part of the country a man had emigrated, according to the way he handled the names of the coins. If he said levy he was sure not to be from the New England States, New York, northern New Jersey or northern Pennsylvania.

"These Spanish coins must have been circulated many years, for they were generally worn very smooth. Some of them were so smooth, in fact, that they would not pass current. The rule was that if the pillars on them could be plainly seen, the coins were all right. I have seen fips that were so smooth and thin that they resembled nothing more closely than a shad scale, and levies that had been so long in use that they were like smooth circles.

"In some parts of the country, notably in the southwest the fips and levies were rated equal with five-cent and ten-cent pieces, but in the east, and particularly in Philadelphia and the Quaker country about it, the people wouldn't have it that way. They insisted that eight levies made a dollar, while it required ten ten-cent pieces to make a dollar. Hence, if the levy had been recognized on a par with the dime, the frugal Philadelphian argued that he was out just twenty-five cents on every deal of that kind. Then, again, twenty five-cent pieces had to be got together before a man had a dollar, whereas he only had to accumulate sixteen fips to have the same amount. This was because the levy was valued at twelve and a half cents and the fip at six and a fourth cents. The same rule existed among those who called the levy a shilling.

"Down south, however, there was more flexibility in the rule of value of these coins, and they were passed for either their face value or as dimes and half-dimes. This was owing to the contempt and indifference with which the southerners of that day regarded small coins. They held pennies especially in contempt. Back in the early fifties a Vicksburg gentleman told me how the people of that town scorned to take pennies in change at the post office, and brushed them contemptuously off the counter to the floor, from which even the 'niggers' wouldn't condescend to pick them.

"Those old Spanish pieces, worn as they might be, contained more pure silver than the newest of our own coins, and one of them would be a great curiosity to-day."—N. Y. Sun.

The Summer Bedroom.

However the summer bedroom may be furnished and whatever part of the house it may be in, it should be well ventilated, and yet arranged so that all the glare of the morning light may be shut out. Young people, who are good sleepers, do not notice such irritating conditions so much as older people, who become more sensitive as their nervous system becomes worn. The heavy, thick, green shades which people sometimes add in addition to the regular shade, are objectionable, because they also shut out the air. Inside blinds, with awnings over the windows to shade the light from the top, seem to solve the problem as well as it can be solved. Where there are no inside blinds a lattice screen and an awning shade the window in an ideal manner. Outside blinds are too cumbersome to open and close every day, and they are virtually abandoned, the more picturesque awning being substituted for them.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Acme of Homeliness.

"I think Mrs. F. is the homeliest woman I ever saw." "Why, she's homely enough to stop a—a——"

"Clock?"

"No; a trolley car."—Brooklyn Life.

—A company is forming in St. Petersburg for the purpose of establishing extensive cotton plantations on the Bokhara banks of the Amoorbrya, the great river of central Asia.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Married and Single in America.

There is one divorced person to every 133 married couples in the United States.

Of the entire population of the United States on June 1, 1890, nearly three-fifths were single.

According to the census reports there are 19,943,576 males and 17,183,988 females in this country who have never been married.

Notwithstanding a belief to the contrary, the per cent. of divorced people, as compared with the population, is very small, amounting to a fraction of one per cent.

The number of divorced men is 49,101, while the number of divorced women is 71,895. The excess of divorced women is accounted for on the ground that a great many divorced men failed to report themselves.

All men in this country could not marry if they desired, because there are not women enough to go round. Census revelations show that there are 1,422,410 males who would have to view conjugal happiness through other eyes than their own.

The widows are very much in evidence in America, according to the census office. Carefully gathered figures show that there are 2,154,615 widows and only 813,427 widowers in the land. Add this excess of widows to the other unmarried females and there are yet 1,422,410 more unmarried men than women in the United States.

In a table setting forth the conjugal condition of the aggregate population, subdivided according to sex and age groups, it is shown that there were twenty-three males under the age of 15 married and 1,411 females. One male of younger than 15 had been separated from his erstwhile wife through the instrumentality of the divorce court, while twelve females of like tender age had been relieved from unhappy conjugal relations through the same channel.

"Between the ages of 55 to 64 the proportion of married males had diminished to 82.34 per cent. and that of married females to 60.33 per cent. For the age group representing persons 65 years and upward seven-tenths of the males were found to be married, while the proportion of females was one-half as great, or 25.25 per cent. of all females of the ages stated. The proportion of widows was greater than that of widowers at all ages. It became appreciable between the ages from 15 to 19 and increased rapidly. For females 65 years and upward the proportion of widows exceeded the proportion of married women. The proportion of widowers was less than that of married men for each age group."

Of the percentages relating to sex and age groups the bulletin says: "Of the males under 15 years the proportion of married was inappreciable, while of the females under 15 about one in every 10,000 was married. Between the ages of 15 and 19 only 52 per cent. of the males were married and 9.49 per cent. of the females. Among those of 20 years of age and upward the proportion of the married increased with great rapidity with both sexes. Between the ages of 20 to 24 less than one-fifth of the males were found to be married, while of the females nearly one-half were married. Between the ages from 25 to 29 over one-half of the males and nearly three-fourths of the females were married. Between the ages of 30 to 34 nearly three-fourths of the males and four-fifths of the females were married. Up to this point the proportion of married females in each age group was considerably in excess of that of males.—Chicago News.

ABOUT SQUINTING.

Some Cures That Were in Vogue Half a Century Ago.

The most common form of "squint" is that in which the globe of the eye is turned inward. Fifty years ago "cross-eyed" persons must have been much en evidence, judging from the forms of treatment laid down in the standard text books of that period for the relief of the deformity. Nothing was then known of the science of its causation, and the treatment of it, of course, was entirely at fault. Most elaborate reasons were assigned in the endeavor to account for its appearance. One distinguished author attributed "squint" to "the bad custom which nurses sometimes have of laying a child in such a position in its cradle that it sees the light or any other remarkable object with only one eye."

Reading between these lines, it is almost impossible to avoid exclaiming: "Poor nurses, poor children!" for under these circumstances a nurse would be certain to be censured for her alleged carelessness, and a child as it grew older would be certain to be subjected to a treatment of a rather excessive disciplinary character for having had the audacity to acquire a "squint." But it was in the treatment of this affection that our predecessors excelled themselves gravely. It was laid down that one method of curing a squinting eye was "to make a child look often in the looking-glass, because 'the child will see the squint and correct it!'" It was further pointed out that this was a useful means of cure "when volition is sufficient, as it sometimes is, to prevent the squint."

Imagination pictures a child being dispatched to its bedroom every day for half an hour for the purpose of gazing at itself in the looking-glass and having to perform this inane task with the same regularity as that of learning its scales on the schoolroom piano. Again the expression, "Poor children!" unconsciously suggests itself. When the "cure" after this method was unsatisfactory, doubtless the failure was attributed to some defect in the "volition," for which, of course, no one could be blamed except the child. In some cases the squint was attributed to a child's bad temper, but the eventualities suggested by the mention of such a subject as this had better be left undiscussed.—Nineteenth Century.

—The United States manufactures more iron, steel, copper and lead than any other country on the globe.

A DETROIT BUILDER.

He Tells a Remarkable Story of His Life.

CAME TO DETROIT ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO.

Levi Elsey's Experience Worthy Serious Attention.

[From the Detroit Evening News.]

Away out Gratiot Avenue, far from the din and turmoil of the business center, there are many attractive homes. The intersecting streets are wide, clean and shaded by large leaf-covered trees, and the people you meet are typical of industry, economy and honest toil. There are many pretty residences, but none more inviting in its neatness and homelike comfort than that of Mr. Levi Elsey, the well-known builder and contractor, at 74 Moran street just off Gratoit. Mr Elsey is an old resident of Detroit, having moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in different parts of the city, and points with pride to such buildings as the Newberry & McMullan and Campaw blocks in which he displayed his ability as a superintendent.

"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he observed yesterday in conversation with the writer, "and I don't think there are many towns in America to-day equal to it in point of beauty. I know almost everybody in the city, and an incident which recently happened in my life has interested all my friends.

"It is now about eight years ago since I was stricken down with my first case of illness. One cold, blustering day I was down town and through my natural carelessness at that time I permitted myself to get chilled right through. When I arrived home that evening I felt a serious pain in my left leg. I bathed it that night, but by morning I found it had grown worse. In fact, it was so serious that I sent for my family physician, and he informed me that I was suffering from varicose veins. My leg swelled up to double its natural size and the pain increased in volume. The agony was simply awful. I was laid up and never left my bed for eight weeks. At times I felt as though I would grow frantic with pain. My leg was bandaged and was propped up in the bed at an angle of 30 degrees in order to keep the blood from flowing to my extremities.

"I had several doctors attending me, but I believe my own judgment helped me better than theirs. After a siege of two months I could move around, still I was on the sick list and had to doctor myself for years. I was never really cured and suffered any amount of anguish.

"About two years ago I noticed an article in the *Evening News* about my friend, Mr. Northrup, the Woodward Avenue merchant. In an interview with him he stated that he had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and that they cured him. I knew him very well, having built his house out on Woodward Ave., and I thought I would follow his suggestion. I must confess I did so with marvelous success. From the time I began to take the Pink Pills I felt myself growing to be a new man. They acted on me like a magical stimulant. The pain departed and I soon was as strong and healthy as ever. Before trying the Pink Pills I had used any amount of other medicine without any noticeable benefit. But the Pills cured me and I was myself again.

"When a person finds himself relieved and enjoying health he is apt to expose himself again to another attack of illness. Some three months ago I stopped taking the Pink Pills, and from the day I did so I noticed a change in my condition. A short time since I renewed my habit of taking them with the same beneficial results which met me formerly. I am again nearly as strong as ever, although I am a man about 56 years of age. I tell you, sir, the Pink Pills are a most wonderful medicine, and if they do as well in other cases as they did in mine they are the best in the world. I freely recommend them to any sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

CURRENT TOPICS.

SENATOR GORMAN was once a member of a baseball club.

AARON is from the Hebrew, and signifies a lofty mountain.

JAPANESE aim to have all their debts paid on New Year's day.

FEMALE franchise leagues are being formed all over Australia.

LONDON has 271 public parks containing 17,876 acres of ground.

AN automatic sculpturing machine has been invented in Paris.

THERE is in all Japan an average of two earthquake shocks daily.

AUSTRALIAN Bushmen are the least intelligent of the human race.

FOOT BALL was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

VACCINATION has been made a religious ceremony in Geneva and Holland.

IT is rumored that Mrs. Blaine is not likely to return to Washington to live.

FIVE men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

THERE are more muscles in the tail of a rat than there are in a human hand.

MR. J. L. CROMELY HAT ELEVEN WOMAN is a resident of Sarcoxie, Jasper county, Mo.

A NEWLY launched battleship, one of the most powerful in the French fleet, is called Le Carnot. It cost $5,956,000.

MISS CLARA CLEMENS, or "Mark Twain's daughter," as she is usually called, says that "papa's" books bore her.

JOSEPH BLACK, JR., a young lawyer of Richmond, Mo., is described as "having a head on him as long as a canoe."

THE largest "logan" or swaying stone is at Peninis, Sicily. It weighs about 313 tons and is so nicely balanced that a man can easily put it in motion.

SAND filteration of water similar to the English plan has been tried in Lawrence, Mass., where typhoid fever has been very prevalent, with the result of great improvement in the public health.

AUSTRALIA produced gold to the value of $5,000,000 in excess of any other country in 1892. The world's total gold yield last year was $[illegible],600—an increase of about $2,[illegible],000 over 1892.

TO BE EVICTED.

Pullman Strikers Must Leave the Company's Houses—Rioting at Omaha—Other Strike News.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—In attempting to arrest a Polish miner named Joseph Schurman, a desperate character, two deputy sheriffs were wounded with saber thrusts and Schurman was fatally shot.

Deputy Sheriffs Thomas Hanley, A. A. Colley, Machael Brennan and Thomas Brennan started out to capture Schurman, who, with his wife, occupies rooms in his parents' home. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning the deputies visited his home and surrounded the house. Upon an attempt being made to arrest Schurman a desperate fight took place between the deputies and the enraged members of Schurman's family, which resulted in the wounding seriously of A. A. Colley, of Streator, and the wounding slightly of T. F. Hanley, of Ottawa, deputy sheriffs, and the killing of Joseph Schurman. A riot seemed imminent and the deputies were in a desperate situation when rescued by the militia, which had been telephoned for. Great excitement prevails among the miners. Fully 100 of the riotous leaders of the strike have been blacklisted by the coal operators, and refused work in all the shafts.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Riots were in full vogue at South Omaha Wednesday night between the strikers and the men who have taken their places. When the men, who quit work at 5 o'clock, passed out of the works, the majority organized themselves in squads for mutual protection. With one hand in their pockets, holding a revolver ready for action, they passed up the street and past crowds of strikers, but were allowed to pass without being molested. Later, however, when a few single men left the works they were assaulted and in many instances seriously injured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Gov. Altgeld has ordered the troops at Chicago relieved from duty. The troops relieved are three companies of the First infantry, on duty at Pullman, and four companies of the Second infantry, on duty at stock yards. This order ends the strike services of the Illinois national guards.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Steam was let into the cylinders of the big Corliss engine at Pullman and the immense fly-wheel revolved for the first time since the great strike was inaugurated. At 7 a. m. Thursday 1,197 men reported for work. Six hundred of these were assigned to the repair department. The others were distributed throughout the various shops, and all departments were open for business except the freight and street car shops.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman Palace Car company, has stated that tenants occupying the company's houses and not employed in the works will be turned out, claiming that the houses are needed for the new employes. This move is the very last in the big strike and means volumes to the strikers and their families, who are in a starving condition.

Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, says that the company will not entertain the proposition from the strikers to return to work if the company will remit the past due rents of houses in Pullman.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—Two companies of the state militia, the Thurston rifles and the Omaha guards, the "crack" troops of the Nebraska national guard, were sent to South Omaha at 4 a. m. Friday and stationed as a guard around the packing houses. The strikers are in an ugly mood, but no violence has been attempted. The strikers soon withdrew to a distance and awaiting the coming of the new men on their way to work.

RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

The President Has Sustained Minister Willis in the Hawaiian Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A World dispatch from Washington says:

"The republic of Hawaii has been formally recognized by the United States through the president and the secretary of state. The provisional government, proclaimed January, 1893, when the queen was dethroned, was succeeded on July 4, a little more than a month ago, by a republican form of government. On the day following Minister Willis' extended recognition, so far as it was within his power, to the new republic. The action taken by the minister was reported to the state department in dispatches received on July 30, which were immediately transmitted to congress."

Mr. Willis' action has been discussed at several cabinet meetings, but no decision was reached until Wednesday, when Secretary Gresham, under the direction of the president, sent a formal note to the minister approving his course.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A letter of congratulation and greeting from President Cleveland in the name of the United States is on the way from Washington to President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic. The recognition of the new republic was finally decided upon this week and the message was framed and mailed Wednesday through the regular channels.

Battle Flag Day.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 12.—The 124 battle flags carried by Iowa regiments in the war were at 2 p. m. transferred from the arsenal to hermetically sealed cases in the state capitol, in accordance with an act of the last general assembly. Nearly 5,000 veterans were in the lines and the flags were carried by the old color-bearers as far as possible. Gen. J. W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, was president of the day.

Blown Into the River.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—On Tuesday the boiler of the dredger Philadelphia, at work in the Delaware river, exploded, and five men were badly injured and one is missing. He is supposed to have been blown into the river and drowned.

Female Aeronaut's Awful Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Miss Lulu Randolph, a Detroit (Mich.) aeronaut, while making an ascent at Glendale park, near this city, Friday afternoon, was thrown from her parachute when 75 feet from the ground and killed.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY WRECK

A Rock Island Express Goes Over a High Trestle—Twenty-Four Already Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 13.—Train No 8, an accommodation train on the Rock Island road, called the "Fort Worth accommodation," was wrecked Thursday night 4 miles from this city by being thrown from a high trestle that crosses Salt creek to the ravine below. It is due to arrive here at 9:40 p. m. Thursday night it was about ten minutes late and was making up time, when it struck the trestle the rails immediately spread and the engine, drawing the two cars after it, went thumping along over the cross ties for about 50 feet and then with a crash it fell 40 feet to the bed of the creek below. The engine burst and glowing coals ignited the wooden supports and the coaches behind it, and in a few moments the bridge, dry as tinder from its long exposure to the sun, was one mass of flames.

The names of the known killed follow:

Dr. C. H. Pinney, Council Bluffs; J. D. Matthews, commercial man, Omaha; Harry Monroe, Kansas City; Isaac Depew, engineer, Council Bluffs; W. O. Hambell, lawyer, Fairbury, Neb.; C. D. Stannard, conductor, St. Joseph; John Munger, grain dealer, Omaha; H. R. Peters, merchant, Council Bluffs; E. H. Zernike, lawyer, Lincoln, Neb.; two unknown farmers; five unknown men; Charles Carsh, mother and son, Jansen, Neb.; A. B. Edde, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.; M. Beaver, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.; two unknown farmers from Jansen, Neb.

Those marked as unknown are those passengers known to have been on the train by the brakeman and unaccounted for.

The injured are:

Col. C. J. Bliss, Second regiment, Nebraska national guards, Fairbury, deep flesh wounds in left leg; Henry C. Foot, brakeman, Council Bluffs, leg broken; Jay McDowell, Fairbury, legs cut and face bruised; C. H. Cherry, mail clerk, Kearney, badly bruised and cut; F. F. Scott, express messenger, injured internally. Mrs. Fish, wife of a Burlington & Missouri engineer, badly bruised; O. S. Bell, traveling man, Lincoln, internal injuries; J. E. Peetz, traveling man, Lincoln, internal injuries; —— Somret, passenger, hurt about the head; Mrs. Fritz and sister-in-law, Lincoln, bruised.

The police have arrested a colored man named George Davis, who is suspected of wrecking the train. Shortly after the wreck he applied to a hackman and asked to be driven up-town, saying he had been on the train and lost his coat. He was seen with a crowbar near the place where the wreck occurred, it is asserted. The police say they have evidence sufficient to convict. His motive is not known.

JAPAN AGAIN WINS.

The Chinese Defeated at Seikoan with Heavy Loss—Other News.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 9.—Additional battles have been fought between Japanese and Chinese and the latter have been defeated. Seikoan has been taken by the Japanese with trifling loss. The Chinese in this engagement lost 500 killed. The enemy fled in the direction of Koshiu. The Japanese are in possession of Yashan.

An imperial ordinance just issued permits Chinese to reside in Japan on condition that they engage in peaceful pursuits. The greatest excitement prevails here at Tokio and at other large towns as a result of the victories of the Japanese troops. Rumors, however, are current here that the Japanese naval forces have been defeated in an engagement with Chinese warships.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—It is officially reported from Tien Tsin that the efforts of Great Britain and Russia to bring about a peaceful settlement of the disputes between China and Japan have failed. China is willing to pay an indemnity, but she refuses to surrender her suzerainty over Corea. The Chinese government has closed the Amping and Takao lighthouses on the island of Formosa.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai telegraphs that 12,000 Japanese troops from Fensan and 8,000 from Yunson are marching toward Seoul, the capital of Corea. The Tsung Li Yaman, the supreme council of the empire, has guaranteed the safety of foreigners in the interior of China.

THE GREAT RELAY RACE.

Reports of the Message on Its Way from Washington to Denver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Promptly at noon Monday Chief Consul G. E. French and Ronsaville, of the District of Columbia division of the League of American Wheelmen, started from the white house on the great bicycle relay race from Washington to Denver, to be run in conjunction with the forthcoming L. A. W. meet at Denver. The two wheelmen bore a letter from Private Secretary Thurber to Gov. Waite, which is to be passed from bicyclist to bicyclist till it reaches its destination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Washington-Denver bicycle relay left here at 1:42 p. m. in charge of Tom Roe and Frank Clemens, 16 hours and 15 minutes ahead of schedule.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—The bicycle relay message arrived here at 9:45 Wednesday evening, seventeen hours and ten minutes ahead of time.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 11.—Burlington, the half-way house in the Washington-Denver bicycle relay, was reached at 7:45 Thursday. The message arrived twenty-two hours and one minute ahead of schedule time.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The relay bicyclists arrived in Omaha Friday evening at 8:12 o'clock, just twenty-six hours and fifty minutes ahead of the scheduled time.

A Servant Girl Perishes in a Fire Near Elkhorn, Wis.

ELKHORN, Wis., Aug. 11.—By the burning of the summer cottage of Mr. Charles E. Hollenbeck, of Rockford, at Lauderdale lakes, 6 miles north of here, a servant girl named Sadie Fallon, of Rockford, was burned to death. Mrs. Hollenbeck was severely burned and her spine injured. Her mother, Mrs. Brown, had her hip and ankle broken and may die from her injuries. The fire was caused by the falling of a hanging lamp, the flames spreading so quickly the inmates only escaped by jumping from the windows.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

ABOUT the only European monarch whose life is not insured is the czar.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN has kept all his letters since he was fifteen years old.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that while she was visiting in England they made her eat five hearty meals a day.

THE widow of Gen. Phil Sheridan, with her three children, lives in Washington. Mrs. Sheridan is about thirty-five years old, having been very much the junior of her husband.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, the new French president, married his cousin, Mlle. Helene Perier, daughter of M. Edouard Perier, who held the post of master of requests to the council of state.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

FALLING snowflakes bring with them all the floating dust of the air, leaving the atmosphere extremely pure.

THE skeleton of a "whale lizard" brought from Alaska by the steamer City of Topeka weighs twenty-four hundred pounds.

OUR sun, with his train of attendant planets, is traveling through space at the unthinkable speed of eighteen miles per second.

ACCORDING to Withof an area of a quarter of an inch contains 293 hairs on the head, 39 on the chin, 23 on the forearm and 19 on the back of the hand

Were You Ever South in Summer?

It is no hotter in Tennessee, Alabama, or Georgia than here, and it is positively delightful on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and West Florida. If you are looking for a location in the South go down now and see for yourself. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad and connections will sell tickets to all points South for trains of August 7th at one fare round trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

SUNDAY is a good day for writing letters, and Monday is a good day to forget to mail them.—Picayune.

"Valley, Plain and Peak."

An art book of Northwestern scenes, from photographs, over 100 reproductions and colored etchings, with descriptions, elegantly printed, sent to any address for 10 cents in postage. Contains more artistic features and general information than many of the high-priced art publications now on sale. Address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

THE young man who has no aim in life will sooner or later fall into the ditch.—Ram's Horn.

Lively as a Trout

Is the individual who after a long siege finds himself liberated from the close blockade of the enemy, constipation. Many persons of a bilious habit are troubled with constriction of the bowels. They always find relief, and that speedily, without griping or trouble of any sort, from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy also for malaria, dyspeptic, rheumatic or kidney affections.

SOME people are so constituted that they can never see the bright side of anything but a dollar

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

TEUTON is high in the school of experience, but the instructor is thorough.—Ram's Horn.

When Visiting Minneapolis

Stop at HOTEL NICOLLET, the central, first-class hotel, with all modern conveniences. Electric cars to all parts of city, and to St. Paul, pass the door. Rates, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day; suites of rooms with baths, extra.

THE schoolboy thinks that a switch in the hand would be twice as good in the bush.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

BREAKFAST is the proper place to call the roll.

A BUSINESS WOMAN, or a woman who works, sooner or later has to build up her strength with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If you suffer from backache, nervousness, fainting-spells, or sleeplessness, take the "Prescription." It is woman's special tonic and nervine.

It's a medicine that builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in "female complaints" and weaknesses, you have your money back.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did. Yours respectfully,

Mattie Herring

Post Mistress, Sherrer Hill, Dallas Co., Ala.

Eaton College

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

$100 pays room and board, books and tuition for 1 mo. in Bookkeeping, Shorthand or English studies. Write for circulars.

A Marvellous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other brand.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

SURPRISE.

Be careful how you go abroad in raiment that is new,
Because a sudden little shower may get the drop on you.—Truth.

LETTER carriers may be seen collecting letters at midnight, but this doesn't explain why some late males don't arrive till near morning.—Philadelphia Times.

THE man who always does his best can always do better next time.—Presbyterian.

BY the sunshine of prosperity many people are sunstruck.—Puck.

"YOU are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank. "Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you your name will be mud."—Indianapolis Journal.

IF matches are made in heaven, let us hope some of our pugilists will get there, and soon. They seem unable to make them here.—Puck.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

KEEP your conscience, but not your farm, void of a fence.

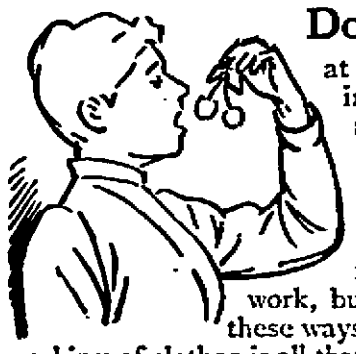
STOP AND THINK

HOW YOU CAN REDUCE LABOR AND THE WEAR OF CLOTHES BY USING

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.

Sold everywhere made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY CHICAGO.



Don't make two bites at a cherry. What's the use of taking one thing for coarse, and another for fine, washing. Pearline will do it all. For washing wood-work, tinware, silver, marble, glass, dishes, carpets, or anything you can think of, Pearline is the best. It saves not only work, but wear. Let it help you in all these ways. You musn't think that the easy washing of clothes is all that Pearline is made for.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 622 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

"Among the Ozarks,"

The Land of Big Red Apples, is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book, recently issued. Is handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell County. It pertains entirely to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit growers, but to every farmer and homeseeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free.

Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

$1000 in money also other valuable premiums for good answers. BASE BALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 15 East 16th St., New York. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. Total cost $155 per year. 8 Courses. Catalog free.

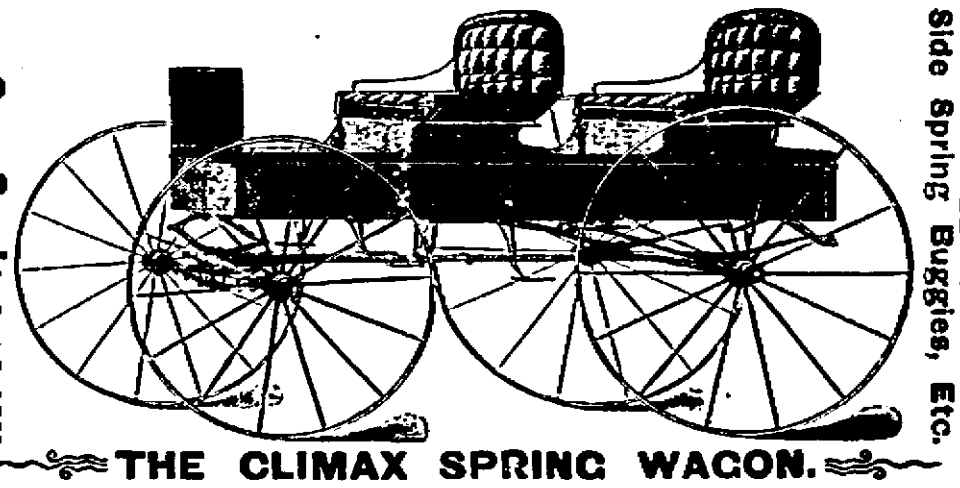
A. N. K.—G. 1513.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THOMPSON WAGON COMPANY.

FACTORY AND OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS PARK.

MANUFACTURERS OF Climax Spring and No. 91 3-Spring Wagons.



MANUFACTURERS OF Delivery Wagons, Concord Buggies, Side Spring Buggies, Etc.

THE CLIMAX SPRING WAGON.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
WILLIAM H. UPHAM, of Wood.
For Lieutenant Governor—
EMIL B. ENSCH, of Manitowoc.
For Secretary of State—
HENRY C. CASSON, of Vernon.
For Treasurer—
SEWELL A. PETERSON, of Barron.
For Attorney General—
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.
For Sup't. of Public Instruction—
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.
For Railroad Commissioner—
DUNCAN J. McKENZIE, of Buffalo.
For Insurance Commissioner—
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.

Stewart is Nominated.

MERRILL, Wis., Aug. 15th.

Alexander Stewart, of Wausau, captured the Ninth District Republican Congressional nomination on the first ballot. He secured 36 out of 54 votes. The convention was called to order at eleven o'clock by A. L. Kreutzer, of Wausau. Chas. Hall, of Oconto, was elected chairman. The appointment of committee was disposed of and the convention then took an adjournment until after dinner. When they reassembled a motion was carried which shut off all nominating speeches and a vote was taken at once. Stewart had eight more votes than was necessary and on motion was declared the unanimous nominee for congress. He was brought before the convention and in a brief speech thanked the delegates; pledged himself to do what he could for Republican success and if elected to serve all interests of the District to the best of his ability. Messrs. Ring and Fifield also spoke, pledging their best efforts for Mr. Stewart's success. A number of important talks were made, and to Judge McCormick, of this city, is entitled the credit of making the best talk of the whole convention. Chas. Hall, of Oconto, was elected chairman of the Congressional committee. The Oneida county member of that committee is G. H. Clark. The people of Merrill entertained the delegates well, treating them to a carriage ride about the city. The convention was a brief one, and all the delegates left the city on the 5 o'clock train.

County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican convention for Oneida County will be held in the court house in the City of Rhinelander at 8 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, August 18th, 1894, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Assembly District Convention and also to place in nomination candidates for the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Clerk of Court, District Attorney, Superintendent of Schools, Coroner and Surveyor.

Each town and city in the county will be entitled to one delegate for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican ticket in 1892, as follows:

Town of Pelican, 1.
Town of Woodboro, 1.
Town of Hazelhurst, 4.
City of Rhinelander, 12.

By Order of Co. Com.
GEO. W. BISHOP,
Chairman.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., Aug. 4, '94.

A New Firm.

Dean & Clark is the name of a new firm which sprang into existence the first of the week. They have bought the stock of J. W. Berry and will continue the business at the old stand, Stevens street, opposite First National Bank. The boys are both well known here, Geo. Dean being an experienced hand at the grocery business, having been employed in the grocery department of the store of Irvin Gray for the past three years and thoroughly understands this line of goods. Perry Clark is one of the best known young men in the city. He came here when Rhinelander was little more than an infant, and has earned an enviable reputation as a gentleman of push and energy.

The store will be newly stocked with a fresh line of goods and the best the market affords will be kept on the shelves.

The boys are deserving of the respect and confidence of all, and if a helping hand is extended to them by the people of Rhinelander in the shape of patronage, it will be a confidence not misplaced in any way. We predict for them prosperity and hope that they may meet with no reverses.

New State Normal School,

Stevens Point, Wis., will open Sept. 17, 1894. Large building, well equipped with modern appliances; steam heat, fan ventilation, gymnasium, baths etc. English, Latin, German courses, four years; two years special course for common school teachers, one year. Selection of studies permitted advanced students, under advice of the president. Full corps of thirteen teachers. Enter on certificate, or by examination at home or at the school. Tuition free. Books almost free. Preparatory classes and model school have moderate charge. For circular giving full information, address THERON B. PRAY, Pres.
Stevens Point, Wis.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

An Exhibition Worth Ten Times the Price of Admission.

No circus ever exhibits in New York except Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth. This one fact in itself should be sufficient to establish the dignity, character and merit of the great and magnificent public institution that Barnum & Bailey will bring here on Wednesday, August 22. Nothing else need be said, for everyone knows that even the Madison Square Garden in New York, big as it is, is not large enough to contain more than one-half this show. It is only under the enormous tents on the road, that the entire show can be seen to perfection. It is a bitter pill to all other show managers to realize that they cannot exhibit in New York, that their show is not large enough nor good enough to place before the critical audiences of the metropolis. Every large city of the country is visited by Barnum & Bailey, for their greatest patronage is derived from the intelligent and educated classes of the people, and the wonderful attractions and features in the big tents appeal to the refined everywhere. It is for such reasons the Ethnological Congress of strange and savage people were made a part of the show this year, for, together with Chiko and his bride, Johanna, opportunities of making comparison between some of the barbarous races of people and gorillas are afforded the intellectual visiter to be found in no other institution on earth. There one can see the giant and dwarf animals of all kinds, witness the wonderful power of man over the brute creation, as shown in the marvelous performances of the troupes of wild and domestic beasts in the steel-barred arena, where animals of opposite natures perform in harmony together at the word of command of a weaponless trainer. Besides, all the cages of wild beasts are properly classified, so as the smallest child can readily comprehend and understand the different species, while those studiously inclined will find ample material for study in the strange people, their huts, weapons, utensils, canoes and implements, aside from the performances of the natives themselves. Herds of elephants, open dens of wild beasts, droves of camels, 400 superb horses, ponies, zebras, quaggas and animals in leash are distributed everywhere. Three rings, two stages, a racing track and animal arena, besides veritable cobwebs of aerial apparatus are required to show the 100 acts of the varied entertainment. Certainly in no other show can so much be seen for so little, and no matter what the admission price charged it would still be the cheapest show to visit, because one can see so much, learn so much, and go away all the happier for the visit. Among the many other new and novel performances in the rings are the equestrian May-pole dance, fox hunters' meet, the high-jumping horse contests, and tumbling and leaping tournaments, not mentioning about the novel aerial feats, by the champions of all countries. Sixteen champion bareback riders, all in fact of any consequence to be had, are a magnificent addition to the long list of expert performers. While Chiko and Johanna—the two giant gorillas—as long as they live will remain the greatest living attractions ever seen at any time in the world's history. The crowned heads of the world, with their military escorts, will be grandly depicted in the new free street parade when the show arrives.

Teachers' Examination and Institute.

The regular fall examination of teachers for Oneida County will be held at the High School room in the city of Rhinelander on Thursday and Friday, August 30 and 31, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Applicants will come provided with pen, ink, and legal cap paper. A study of the Manual of Course of Study is recommended to all intending to take the examination.

Certificates will not be transferred or renewed; private examinations or other special privileges will not be granted.

A Teachers' Institute for the County of Oneida will begin September 3, at 9 a. m. and continue through the week. Prof. W. C. Hewitt, of Oshkosh Normal school, will conduct the same. Attendance at this Institute is required of the teachers of Oneida County for the ensuing year.

MARY HOWE SHELTON,
Supt. of Schools, Oneida Co.
Dated, Rhinelander, July 28, 1894.

The Fast Line to Denver.

Solid vestibuled trains, free reclining chair cars, palace sleeping cars and luxurious dining cars are run between Chicago and Denver daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. To secure the advantages of fast time and luxurious accomodations purchase tickets via this route. For detailed information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. A162w.

Knights of Pythias Conclave at Washington.

For the above occasion the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at the exceedingly low rate of one fare for the round trip; good for return until Sept. 15, 1894. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Railway. A93w

City Council Proceedings.

Aug. 7th, 1894.

At a regular meeting of the common council held August 7, 1894. Meeting called to order by Mayor Brown. Roll call the following aldermen were present: Day, Dunn, Dunwoodie, Didier, Lewis, Prenzlow, Stumpner, Wessner and Wixon.

Petition of Soo Lumber Co. and others which was referred to the committee on Fire Department. Committee reported as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the within petition, find it will take 220 feet of 6 inch pipe on streets and 60 feet of 6 inch pipe through Atlas Lumber Co.'s yard to connect with other main. Also to put in 6 hydrants on the streets. Total cost we estimate at $2,000. We make no recommendations. N. Didier, moved and seconded to lay petition on the table. Carried. At this time Alderman Fenelon appeared and took his seat with the council.

The following bills were audited and allowed all of the aldermen voting aye, and the proper officers instructed to draw orders for same:

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Am't claimed.	Am't allowed
170	Rhinelander Iron Co.	$107 22	$107 22
171	John Schwartz	12 00	12 00
172	Rhinelander Iron Co.	7 45	7 45
173	Sugar Camp Imp. Co.	7 00	7 00
174	John Lowe	7 50	7 50
175	Gust Hamilton	3 00	3 00
176	Peter Johnson	4 50	4 50
177	Charley Hilding	5 25	5 25
178	Arthur Taylor	2 00	2 00
179	J M Harrigan	1 00	2 00
180	Boston Wov'n Hose Co	400 00	294 75
181	Chicago Fire Hose Co	400 00	294 15
182	Gutta Percha & M. Co	375 00	271 15
183	E. B. Chandler	75	75
184	L a Brown	5 00	5 00
185	J. E. Jackson	2 00	2 00
186	Wis. Telephone Co	9 00	9 00
187	First National Bank	10 00	10 00
188	Rhinelander Iron Co	3 50	3 50
189	Day, Daniels & Pierce	45 60	45 60
190	" " "	69 93	69 93
192	Marr & Richards E. Co	7 50	7 50
193	Thos. McDermott	6 50	6 50
194	Goodyear Rubber Co.	275 00	271 68
195	B E Spooner	5 00	4 50
197		21 00	21 00
200	A Kincaid	182 74	182 61
201	J E Jackson	23 00	23 00
202	" "	2 50	2 50
203	E C Leonard	12 95	12 95
204	J Cover	15 00	15 00
205	W D Harrigan	13 44	13 44
206	" "	3 25	3 25
207	P Mullen	33 50	33 50
208	A Roe	32 25	32 25
209	"	4 50	4 50
210	F Patel	24 50	24 50
211	J Bash	35 25	35 25
212	G Robinson	36 75	36 75
213	C Aderhold	36 75	36 75
214	Henry Roepke	68 75	68 75
215	Hans Johnson	4 50	4 50
216	" "	32 25	32 25
217	Chas E Gooch	5 00	2 50
218	Geo W Porter	5 00	2 50
219	Hose Co No 2	60 00	60 05
220	John Ostrom	36 75	33 70
221	Geo Porter	52 50	52 50
222	F Mosher	6 75	6 75
223	Hose Co. No. 1	133 50	133 50
224	Clark & Lennon	66 00	66 00
225	W D Harrigan	3 25	3 25
226	W W Carr	3 55	3 55
227	Crane, Fenelon & Co	40 82	40 82
228	Oneida Co Land & A. Co	22 20	22 24
229	Thos. McDermott Jr.	6 00	6 00
230	" "	6 50	6 50

At this time Alderman Klumb appeared and took his seat with the council.

Bill No. 108 was referred to com. on city af's
" " 190 " " " " printing
" " 191 " " " " " "
" " 195 " " " " city af's

Moved and seconded that the time of P. Hansen in the bill of Hose Co. No. 2 be stricken from the bill. Carried.

The reports of Comptroller and City Treasurer read as follows:

Rhinelander, Wis., July 31, 1894.

Report of City Treasurer:

Orders paid in July,	$1926.86
Note of Merchants Bank,	1000.00
Interest on note of Merch't Bank,	20.00
	$2946.86
Receipts for July,	2120.26
	826.60
Cash on hand last report,	4330.64
Less balance in July,	826.60
Cash on hand July 31,	$3504.04

A. D. SUTTON, City Treasurer.

To the common council of the City of Rhinelander, I would report that I have examined the accounts of the city treasurer and find the same to be correct.

The orders drawn to date am't to	$6507.98
Claims filed and not yet acted upon by the council,	2170.83
Due bank,	2000.00
Total claims,	$11,478.81
Cash in general fund,	$3206.28
Excess of liabilities,	1964.55
	$5170.83

Dated Aug. 1, 1894. CHAS. CHAPIN, Comptroller.

On the application of M. J. Valecka for liquor license the committee reported as follows: The committee on license would recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted upon payment of license and filing of an approved bond. B. R. LEWIS, Chairman.

Resolution offered by Alderman Stumpner in regard to improvements in North Side hose house was referred to committee on Fire Department.

The following resolution was read and on motion adopted, all of the aldermen voting aye:

Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Rhinelander, That the committee on public works are instructed to have a new floor put in the pump house and a proper vent put under the floor.

L. STUMPNER, Alderman.

Moved and seconded to adjourn. Carried. W. W. CARR, City Clerk.

A Card.

I hereby inform the voters of Oneida county that I am a candidate for Register of Deeds, and if nominated and elected will perform the duties required of such officer to the best of my ability.

GEO. W. BEERS.

For Sale.

Good farming lands near Rhinelander for sale at reasonable figures. Also lots in Cohn, Bing & Slimmer's first, second and third additions to Rhinelander. Enquire of E. C. Sturdevant at the court house. J21tf

A Piano at a Nominal Price.

Chicago's largest music house, Lyon & Healy, has moved into a magnificent new building. They have a number of slightly used and second-hand pianos returned from World's Fair renting, etc., etc. which they have determined to sacrifice rather than try to make room for. These instruments comprise Square pianos at $40, $65, $90, $100 and $125. Upright pianos at $125, $140, $150, $165, $190, $200, $225, $240 and upward. Grand pianos at $200, $250 $300 and upward. Nearly all originally sold for from two to four times their present price. Almost all prominent makes (in squares and uprights) are represented, including among numerous others Chickering, Knabe, Steinway, Weber, Decker, Steck, Fisher, etc. This is an opportunity that will not occur again, as Lyon & Healy have not moved for twenty years. Immediate attention is therefore necessary. A good plan would be to order a piano, leaving the selection to Lyon & Healy. However, they will send a list and full particulars upon application. Any piano not proving satisfactory may be returned at their expense. Address at their new salesrooms, corner of Wabash Avenue and Adams St., Chicago. Distance is no obstacle in taking advantage of this remarkable chance to obtain a piano, for in proportion to the saving to be made the freight charges are insignificant. If you do not already know them by reputation any banker will assure you of Lyon & Healy's entire responsibility and record of over a third of a century for honorable dealing. Write to-day so as to avoid disappointment.

Pine For Sale.

We have for sale pine timber located as follows: Towns 38-39-40 and 41, Range 6 East. Towns 38 and 39, Range 7 East. Towns 37 and 38, Range 8 East. Towns 36 and 37, Range 9 East. Towns 36-37-38 and 39, Range 5 East, and Town 35, Range 6 East, and 37, Range 5 East. We will be pleased to give description and price on any particular group on application.

WAUSAU LAW & LAND ASSOCIATION.
3w Wausau, Wis.

For Sale at Retail.

No. four and six boards.
No. two and cull dimension.
Lath and shingles.
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Dry Wood.

Shingle Wood, 75 cts. per load.
Slabs, $1.60 per load.
Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kincaid. Leave orders at Stevens & Son's mill office. 1yr

"I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhœa of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale at the Palace Drug Store.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That is why we recommend DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and billiousness. J. J. Reardon & Co.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT,
ONEIDA COUNTY.
CARRIE HARRIS, Plaintiff,
vs.
TRUMAN HARRIS, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; which is on file in said court.

DILLETT & WALKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co. Wisconsin. aug22 6w sept15

Have you seen the Special Bargrins that

MARTIN & COMPANY

are now offering on certain lines of

GROCERIES?

They also have a Large Stock of FRUIT JARS only 60 cts. per doz.

2 hoop Wood Pails 15c

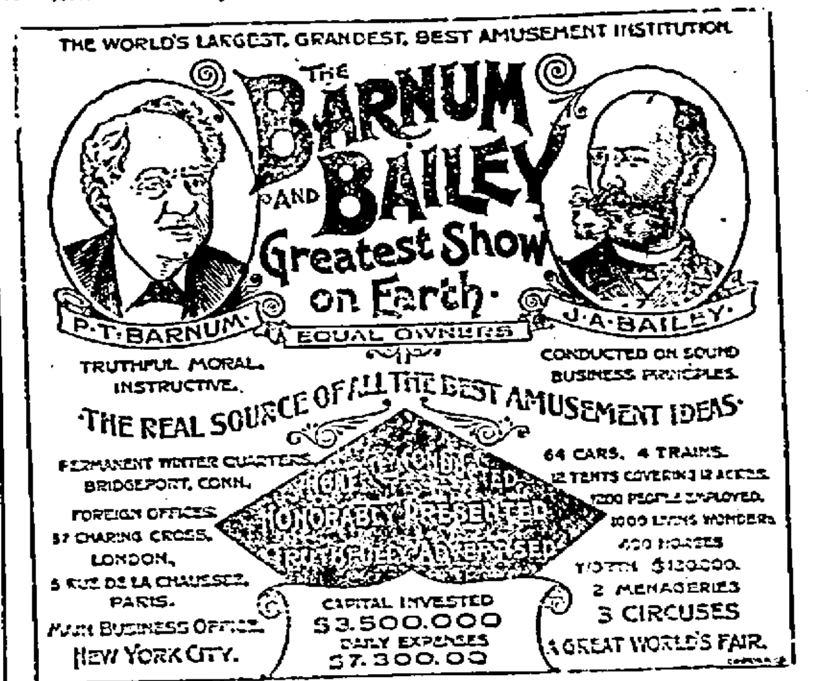
Washtubs, 65 cts.

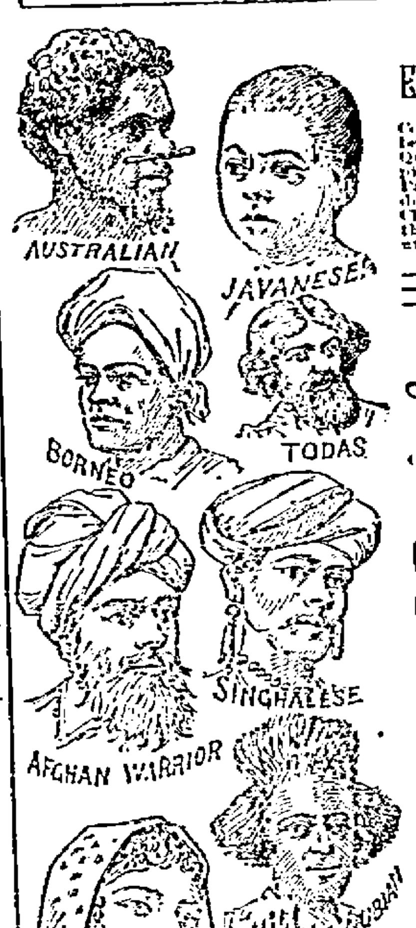
Special Prices this week on . . . .

TEAS and COFFEES.

Call and be Convinced

AT RHINELANDER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 22.





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Only true genuine living Gorillas now in captivity in the world, and only MALE AND FEMALE GORILLAS EVER SEEN TOGETHER.

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Real Cossack Encampment,

May-Pole Dance, and

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In an immense STEEL-BARRED ARENA
Wild and Domestic Beasts performing at once.

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A wondrous exhibition elegantly presented with overpowering processions and champion displays, forming the most stupendous amusement institution ever organized, and now exhibited in all its magnificent and undivided greatness.

The Most Marvelous Entertainment on the Face of the Globe.

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EYE FEASTS OF KINGLY SPLENDOR AND IMPERIAL PAGEANTS.

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Circus, Hippodrome, Museum, Elevated Stages, 2 Menageries, Horse Fair.

3 Circus Companies in 3 Rings.
2 Menageries of Wild and Trained Beasts.
2 Elevated Stages for Olympian Games.
1 World's Fair of Modern Marvels.
1 Hippodrome, with all kinds of Races.
1 Mammoth Museum teeming with wonders.
1 Horse Fair with actually 400 Horses.
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100 Circus Acts, 200 Circus Performers.
50 Aerialists, 50 Jockeys and Riders.

2 Herds of Elephants,

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100 Trained Animals.

Trained Cats, Dogs, Pigs Goats, Geese, Storks, Zebras, Elephants, Horses Ponies, Deer, Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, Leopards, Panthers, Bears, Wolves, Pigeons, COLOSSAL OX, 18½ HANDS HIGH, Hairless Mare with not a single hair on it anywhere, Dwarf Cattle only 8 hands high, Diminutive Zebu 7 hands high, Wonderful Bull with 3 Eyes, 3 Nostrils, and 3 Horns.

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